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LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

BY THE

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P R E F A C E.

THIS little book, the result of fifteen years' experience in teaching Latin Prose to young boys, is now published in the hope that it may be of use to those who are preparing boys for Public School Examinations.

It is recommended that before each Exercise is written, the boys should learn by heart the Syntax rules and Notes at the head of the Exercise, and also the Vocabulary belonging to it, which will be found at the end of the book.

No Vocabularies are given after Exercise XXVI., as by the time a boy has advanced so far, he ought to have a sufficient Vocabulary at his command.

A frequent and sensible use of a good *Latin-English* Dictionary should be insisted on in doing the connected pieces.

Any suggestions from brother-schoolmasters will be gratefully received.

H. W. SNEYD-KYNNERSLEY.

ST. GEORGE'S, ASCOT,
March, 1886.

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LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

EXERCISE I.

SYNTAX NOTES.

I. PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are eight Parts of Speech in Latin, four which can be changed in order to vary their meaning, four which cannot be changed :—

1. **Verb**, which states what the subject is, does, or suffers, as *amat*, he loves ; *amatur*, he is loved.
2. **Substantive**, which names a thing, as *Cæsar* (proper name) ; *regina* (common Noun).
3. **Adjective**, which qualifies a Substantive, as *puer sapiens*, the wise boy.
4. **Pronoun**, which stands for a Substantive, as *ego voco*, *tu regis*, I call, you rule.
5. **Adverb**, which limits the meaning of a Verb, Adjective, or another Adverb, stating how, why, when, or where anything happens, or is, as *puer celeriter currit*, the boy runs quickly. *Veni ad me hodie*, come to me to day.

6. **Preposition**, which is used with certain cases of a Noun, as *puer in aquam saluit*; the boy jumped into the water.
7. **Conjunction**, which joins together words (which must be the same parts of speech) or clauses, as *puer et puella*; *venit, sed non locutus est*, he came, but he did not speak.
8. **Interjection**, which is an exclamation, as **Heu !** alas !

II. The Verb is divided into two parts. (1.) The Verb **finite**, those parts of the Verb which have Person, Mood, and Tense, *i.e.*, the whole of the Indicative and Conjunctive Moods. (2.) The Verb **infinite**, those parts which have only Tense, *i.e.*, the Infinitive.

Verbs are either **Transitive** or **Intransitive**.

1. **Transitive Verbs** are those in which the action of the Verb passes on to an object, as :—*Cæsar vicit barbaros*, Cæsar conquered the barbarians. This object is put in the Accusative Case.
2. **Intransitive Verbs** are those in which the action does not pass on, and the Verb and its Subject make complete sense, as :—*puer currit*, the boy runs; *dormio*, I sleep.

Every Simple Sentence must contain one finite Verb, and only one, and a Noun term either expressed or understood.

The shortest form of sentence therefore is an Intransitive Verb, with its subject understood, as :—*dormio*, I sleep.

If the Verb is Transitive an object must be added, which (as a rule) must be put in the Accusative Case, as :—*audio vocem*, I hear a voice.

III. Every sentence must contain a **Subject** and a **Predicate**.

The **Subject** must be some Noun term, *i.e.*, a Substantive or something which can stand instead of a Substantive.

The **Predicate** must be some finite part of a Verb which declares (*prædico*) what the subject is, does, or suffers, and so completes the sense of the sentence.

Sometimes the Predicate is split up into two parts, **Copula**, and **Complement**. The **Copula** is some finite part of the Verb *sum* or other 'link-verb,' which joins together the Subject and the Complement as :—*videor*, I seem ; *vocor*, I am called ; *fiō*, I become.

The **Complement** is the word which is joined by the Copula to the Subject, and which completes the sense of the Sentence, the Copula and Complement together forming the Predicate, as :—

SUBJECT.	PREDICATE.	
	Copula	Complement
<i>puer</i>	<i>videtur</i>	<i>sapiens</i>
the boy	seems	wise.

N.B.—Copulative Verbs do not govern any Case ; but the Complement must agree with the Subject : if a Substantive, in Case ; if an Adjective, in Gender, Number, and Case.

IV. We now come to the 'Four Concords' or rules of Agreement. For Exercise I. the first two only are required.

1st Concord. The Verb Finite must agree with its Subject in Number and Person, as :—

<i>ego</i> voco,	<i>tu</i> respondes,	<i>pueri</i> veniunt.
I call ;	you answer ;	the boys are coming.

Before you write down a sentence in Latin, always think—What is the Subject? You can always find this out by asking the question *who?* or *what?* with the Verb, thus:—‘**Here come the soldiers.**’ Q. Who come? A. The soldiers; therefore ‘**the soldiers**’ is the Subject, and the Verb ‘**come**’ must agree with the Subject **soldiers** in Number and Person.

Sometimes there are two or more subjects to one Verb, as ‘My brother and I are learning many things;’ in this case the Verb must of course be **Plural** Number, and must agree with the First Person rather than the Second, and the Second rather than the Third; so in the sentence ‘My brother and I are learning many things,’ the Verb will be **1st Person Plural**, ‘**We** are learning.’

2nd Concord. The Adjective must agree with the Substantive which it qualifies in Gender, Number, and Case, as:—

Video arborem altam,
I see a high tree;
Hic est canis meus,
This is my dog.

The Adjectival Pronouns, *meus, tuus, noster, vester, hic, ille, iste, ipse*, etc., are considered as Adjectives.

If the Genders differ, the Adjective must agree with the Masculine rather than the Feminine, and the Feminine rather than the Neuter, as:—

Frater meus et soror mea docti sunt.
My brother and sister are learned.

If the Nouns are ‘Abstract Nouns,’ *i.e.*, things which you cannot touch and see, but only imagine the idea of, as **honour**,

glory, wisdom, then the Adjectives agreeing with them are put in the **Neuter Gender**, as :—

Divitiæ, decus, gloria mihi data sunt.

Riches, honour, and glory have been given to me.

V. In learning the English of the Latin Tenses, remember that the same Tense may have different renderings; for instance, the Present Tense, *amat* may mean, 'he loves,' 'he is loving,' or 'he does love.'

The Imperfect, *amabat*, may mean 'he was loving,' 'he used to love,' or 'he continued to love.'

The Perfect, *amavit*, may mean 'he has loved,' (when it is called the Strict Perfect,) or 'he loved,' (when it is called the Aorist.)

N.B.—1. Always put the Finite Verb (excepting parts of the Verb *sum*) at the end of the Sentence.

2. Always put the Substantive before the Adjective which qualifies it, then you will probably make no mistake in the Gender, Number, and Case.
3. Adverbs should be put just before the words of which they limit the meaning.



1. The Queen is ruling this country.
2. The days are long.
3. The lion's head is very large.
4. My sister is weeping.
5. The boy was playing.
6. The boys were digging a ditch.

7. Come¹ here, my friend.
8. I have given² a book to my son.
9. We shall conquer the enemy.
10. The shepherd was shearing the sheep.
11. This boy does not like books.
12. My father is drinking wine.
13. My garden is very large.
14. I see very many flowers.
15. The good boys are learning.
16. This book will be useful⁴ to you.³
17. Our master is very learned.
18. The boy was opening the door.
19. These little boys are not learned.
20. My head is large.
21. Your³ head is larger.
22. The judge has a large garden.
23. That bull is very fierce.
24. I have seen fiercer bulls.
25. Those boys were throwing long darts.
26. My son was standing in⁵ the water.
27. Your hands are very strong.
28. Our soldiers are very brave.
29. I will not drink wine to-day.
30. Our soldiers will conquer the enemy in war.
31. I have hurt my brother's hand,
32. The boy told⁶ his name to me.
33. We love our Queen.
34. Give me that book.
35. These boys were running a long race.
36. You are doing very useful work.
37. That work is not very easy.
38. My dog will not hurt the sheep.

39. The man and the woman are coming here.
40. I saw many sheep in⁵ your country.
41. My father and mother have come.
42. Our master's son was weeping.
43. Run here quickly.
44. Your hands are very small.
45. This game is very difficult.
46. That king rules the country very badly.
47. Those boys have touched my books.
48. The woman has been drinking wine.
49. Yesterday I saw the same dog.
50. To-morrow you shall not play.
51. I have not seen your father to-day.
52. The shepherd will not shear the sheep.
53. My father was advising the soldiers.
54. The boys will hear the master's voice.
55. This war will be very long.
56. They have dug a very deep ditch.
57. Those sheep were either white or black.
58. This work is both long and difficult.
59. I have seen better boys.
60. Write a very long letter to your father.
61. The boy was writing a short letter.
62. You are playing a very pleasant game.
63. We will run long races.
64. My brother and I are weeping.
65. I have not seen the black sailors.
66. Our darts are very sharp.
67. I have not told⁶ you my name.
68. The mad bulls will hurt you.
69. Let us⁷ dig a very wide ditch.
70. Idle boys will not play.

71. These laws are very useful.
72. My son's letters are very short.
73. There⁸ are many lions in that country.
74. I have never seen more idle boys.
75. I have often heard your voice.
76. My brother and I do not love that master.
77. The shepherd's feet are very large.
78. The king himself⁹ has sent us a book.
79. You yourself⁹ are ruling this country.



NOTES

- (1) **Come**, Imperative Mood, 2nd Person Singular, as the 2nd Person is spoken to.

My friend is the Vocative. Remember that the Vocative Masculine Singular of *meus* and *filius* is irregular.

Here, when it means 'to this place,' is *huc*; when it means 'in this place,' it is *hic*.

- (2) Verbs of **giving** take the Dative of the person, and the Accusative of the thing.
- (3) **You** and **your** must always be translated into Latin by *tu* and *tuus* unless more persons than one are spoken to, when you must use *vos* and *vester*.

Be careful to make the Verbs agree with whatever Pronoun you use.

- (4) The Adjective **utilis** governs the Dative Case.
- (5) The Prepositions **in** and **sub** are used with two Cases, either Accusative or Ablative.

Accusative of motion into, or under, as :—

puer in aquam saluit,
the boy jumped into the water.

Ablative of rest in, or under, as :—

puer sub arbore jacuit.
the boy lay under the tree.

- (6) Verbs of **telling** govern the Dative of the person, and the Accusative of the thing.
- (7) **Let us dig**, Present Conjunctive.
- (8) What is the Subject? You cannot translate 'there' into Latin.
- (9) *Ipse* means **self**, not himself.

EXERCISE II.

SYNTAX NOTES.

I. In the Passive as in the Active Voice, remember that the same tense may have different renderings; for instance

The Present Indicative, *amatur*, may mean 'he is being loved,' or 'he is loved.'

The Imperfect *amabatur* may mean 'he was being loved,' or 'he used to be loved.'

The Perfect, *amatus est*, may mean 'he was loved,' or 'he has been loved.'

II. In the Compound Tenses, that is, those formed by means of the Perfect Participle Passive, be careful to make the Participle (which is an Adjective) agree with the Subject in Gender and Number. Of course, it must **always** be in the Nominative Case.

III. **Deponent Verbs** are those which are Passive in form and Active in meaning: they are called Deponent, from *depono* (I lay aside), because they lay aside their Active form.

They may be either Transitive or Intransitive. If Transitive, of course they govern a Case (generally the Accusative), like ordinary Active Verbs.

N.B.—The Present Participle, the Future Participle, and the Future Infinitive of Deponent Verbs are Active in form, as : *sequens*, following ; *secuturus*, about to follow ; *secuturus esse*, to be about to follow.

The Perfect Participle is Passive in form, and Active in meaning, as : *secutus*, having followed.



1. The dogs are following the sheep.
2. You are imitating your master.
3. The king was exhorting the soldiers.
4. The sun will rise to-morrow.
5. My brother and I fear the bulls.¹
6. We have suffered many-things.²
7. You always delay.
8. Having ³ exhorted the soldiers, the king will hunt.
9. This boy was born foolish.
10. Having suffered many things, we came to⁴ the king
11. The enemy have divided the country.
12. You shall accompany your father.
13. Follow⁵ the dog.
14. O boys, imitate your father.
15. A fierce lion was following our sheep.
16. My brother was born yesterday.
17. We will not hunt the sheep.
18. My brother and I will follow the soldier.
19. These bulls always follow my sheep.
20. My father and I spoke⁷ to the king.
21. The enemy will be conquered to-morrow by⁶ our soldiers.
22. This ditch has been dug by the boys.

23. A book has been given⁷ to me by my father.
24. The door will be opened.
25. Many letters have been written by my son.
26. The sheep were being shorn by the shepherd.
27. This sharp dart was thrown by the soldier.
28. Much wine will be drunk by the soldiers.
29. My head was hurt by the master.
30. This pleasant game will be played by many boys.
31. Our soldiers will not be conquered by the enemy.
32. My brother and I have come into this ship.
33. The old man was giving⁷ poison to the soldier.
34. Very many ships will come here to-morrow.
35. You are running very quickly.
36. My books have been touched by you.
37. A very short letter was written to⁸ you by me.
38. My son has been hurt by the dog.
39. My father always accompanies the judges.
40. You boys shall not play here to-morrow.

NOTES.

- (1) In sentences where in English we always put the First Person last, it is put first in Latin. So, 'My father and I,' is in Latin, '*Ego et pater meus.*'
- (2) **Many things** is Neuter Plural of *multus*. So, 'many men' is Masculine Plural.
- (3) **Having exhorted** : remember that this is a Participle.
- (4) **To the King** ; **to** is a Preposition, *ad*, with the Accusative Case. **Motion to** is always put in the Accusative Case.

- (5) **Follow** is the Imperative Mood; 2nd Person, of course, as the 2nd Person is spoken to.
- (6) **By** our soldiers : use the Preposition *a* or *ab* with the Ablative Case when anything is done by a living person or thing : this is called the **Ablative of the Agent**.
- (7) Verbs of **speaking to**, and **giving**, govern the Dative of the person, and the Accusative of the thing. In Sentence 20, there is no *thing* expressed. In Sentence 23, the Verb is Passive, so there is no Accusative of the thing.
- (8) To write to a person is *scribere ad*, with the Accusative.

EXERCISE III.



SYNTAX NOTES.

3rd Concord. A Substantive must agree in **Case** with that to which it is in apposition.

Apposition means 'placed beside' (from *appono*), therefore one Substantive placed beside another Substantive, in order to make its meaning clearer, must agree with it in **Case**. It may agree with it in Gender or Number, but that will be by accident, not by rule, as:—

Victoriam, Britanniae reginam, omnes amant.

All people love Victoria, the Queen of Britain.

Be careful, in such sentences as this, to notice that the words 'when' and 'as' are not to be translated into Latin,—they merely show that the second Substantive is in apposition to the first.

Dux, puer, erat fortis.

The General, when a boy, was brave.

So with a Copulative Verb we have the complement in Apposition, as:—

Puer fiet senex.

The boy will become an old man.

1. This boy seems to me to be very clever.
2. In vain did I call these dogs.
3. They did not hear my voice.
4. We boys have not been working.
5. My brother and I were sitting under the trees in the garden.
6. I saw a little boy falling¹ into the water.
7. You and your brother jumped into the water from the boat.
8. Alas! cried the old woman.
9. The baby was born lame.
10. We all admire the brave general.
11. This robber, the terror of the country, frightens everybody.
12. My brother and I have often caught these birds.
13. You and your brother are both² very idle.
14. Both² my friend and I became very ill.
15. I am calling you, but you seem to me to be deaf.
16. A burnt³ child fears the fire.
17. This boy seems to be not only idle, but also foolish.
18. That old woman thinks you boys the cause of her misfortunes.
19. You and I will go home to-morrow.
20. Riches and glory have not been given to all men.
21. Take this book into your hands, my friend.
22. Sit down on this stone.
23. This little boy (when) about to be beaten, howls.
24. Here come my friends.
25. Stay here where I have placed you.
26. A flea is not a useful animal.
27. Some fleas are very clever.
28. I once saw two fleas drawing¹ a cart.

29. You boys are not working well.
30. I cannot call you boys clever.
31. Let us all go into the water.
32. There are a great many frogs in that marsh.
33. Imitate your brother.
34. There are no wild beasts in this wood.
35. 'Father,' said the boy, 'come to me quickly.'
36. I saw a large snake crawling¹ under the table.
37. Come to me, my friends, said the old man.
38. War is the cause of many evils.
39. This work seems difficult, but it is very easy.
40. The spring of this year has not been cold.



NOTES.

- (1) **Falling**, the Present Participle must be used here, agreeing with the Substantive.
- (2) **Both**. Notice that **both** the Adjective is *ambo*, **both** and the Conjunction is *et* *et*.
- (3) **Burnt**, Perfect Passive Participle of **I burn**.

EXERCISE IV.

SYNTAX NOTES.

4th Concord. The Relative Pronoun, *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with its antecedent (that is, the word going before it, to which it refers) in Gender and Number ; but its Case is settled by its own clause.

We now have to do with a **Compound Sentence**, that is, two or more Simple Sentences joined together. A Simple Sentence, when it is used to form part of a Compound Sentence, is called a Clause.

In a Compound Sentence, one clause is called the **Main Clause**, or Principal Sentence ; the other clauses are either **Co-ordinate** or **Subordinate**.

A **Co-ordinate Clause** is one which does not depend in construction upon the Main Clause, but is of equal rank with it (*cum-ordo*). Co-ordinate clauses are joined to the Main Clause by means of the Conjunctions, *et, vel, enim, autem, sed, nec, neque, itaque, igitur*, etc.

A **Subordinate Clause** is one which depends in construction upon the Main Clause. Subordinate Clauses are of three kinds : **Substantival**, **Adverbial**, and **Adjectival**. This explanation is necessary, because all Clauses introduced by the Relative Pronouns *qui, quæ, quod*, and similar words beginning with *qu*, such as *quantus, qualis, quot*, are Adjectival

Clauses, so called because they qualify the Antecedent like an Adjective ; and if you wish to qualify or describe more clearly what you refer to, you very often have to use a **Relative Clause**, because there is no one **Adjective** which can express your meaning ; for instance, if you tell anyone to bring you a certain book, and that book is in the next room, you cannot say ‘ Bring me the **in-the-next-room** book ;’ but you say, ‘ Bring me the book **which** is in the next room.’

In the following Exercise, in order to make it easier, every Relative Clause has been put inside a bracket.

Be careful, before writing anything down, to find out, 1st. Which is the Main Clause. 2nd. Which is the Relative Clause, and then find out what is the **Subject** of the Verb in each Clause.

N.B.—Always put the relative first in its Clause, as it has the force of a Conjunction, and so introduces the Clause. In order to get the **Case** of the Relative correct, it is a good plan at first to put the Antecedent instead of it (not to write down, but only to make it plain to you) ; for example, in Sentence 1—

The voice (which you hear) is mine.

Main Clause. The voice is mine, *Vox est mea.*

Relative Clause. You hear the voice, *audis vocem.*

Then, instead of *vocem*, which will show you the **Case** of the Relative, write down *quam*. So you have the Relative agreeing with its antecedent *vox* in **Gender** and **Number**, while its **Case** is settled by its own Clause, and in its own Clause it is the **Accusative Case** governed by the Transitive Verb *audis*.

1. The voice (which you hear) is mine.
2. The tree (which stands in that garden) is tall.
3. My brother (whom you know) will come to-morrow.
4. I (who am speaking to you) am your friend.
5. Boys (who do not work) will not play.
6. The boy (whom we frightened) is howling.
7. The work (which you boys are imitating) is clever.
8. The robber (who was caught) used to frighten us.
9. Many boys (whom I see here) are idle.
10. That boy (who has fallen into the water) is my brother.
11. The old man (whose¹ house is-on-fire) is weeping.
12. My friend (of whom² you were speaking) has departed.
13. Those boys (whose father you know) are very clever.
14. In a certain wood (which I have seen) there are many snakes.
15. You boys (who³ frighten old women) will be punished.
16. I admire the trees (which I saw in your garden).
17. I cannot admire you boys (who love snakes).
18. There is a tree in my garden (which never bears fruit).
19. The fields (which we are cultivating) are fruitful.
20. These clothes (which you see) were made by the old woman (who lives near my house).
21. The city (to which we are going) is very large.
22. Send for the shoemaker (whom I saw here yesterday).
23. The boys (to whom I gave the apples) have eaten them.
24. I shall punish you boys (who have deceived me).
25. The picture (which you are painting) will be very beautiful.

26. The general (to whom I wrote the letter) will save me.
27. The barbarians (by whom⁴ the town was destroyed) will be put to death.
28. My dog has burst the chain (by which⁴ I bound him).
29. I shall give⁵ back to you the books (which you lent⁵ to me).
30. The wall (which we are building) will be very high.
31. The ditch (into which you jumped) was muddy.
32. The wound (which you have received) is not dangerous.
33. The dog (by which I was bitten) was mad.
34. The boy (whose leg was broken) will always be lame.
35. My friend and I (to whom you sent those flowers) have received them.
36. We boys (who are learning these things) shall be learned some day.
37. This work (which you see) is very useful.
38. You boys (whom I am teaching) are not clever.
39. There are many-things (which you boys cannot understand).
40. The old man (of whom we were speaking) is dead.



NOTES.

- (1) **Whose** is always the Genitive Case,
- (2) To speak of a person, is *de* with the Ablative Case.
- (3) **You boys who** : consider **you** as the Antecedent, and remember that it is Plural.

(4) **By whom** is the Ablative of the Agent, with the Preposition *a* or *ab*.

By which is the Ablative of the Instrument, which is used without a Preposition.

(5) *Reddo* (I give back), and *commodo* (I lend), take a Dative of the person, and an Accusative of the thing.

EXERCISE V.

SYNTAX NOTES.

I. All other relative words—words beginning with *qu*—such as *quantus*, *qualis*, *quot*, follow the same rule as the Relative Pronoun *qui*.

These three words, *quantus*, *qualis*, *quot*, have each a corresponding **Demonstrative** beginning with *t*, *tantus*, *talis*, *tot*. In the same way, the Demonstrative of *qui* is often *is*, or *ille*, and 'the same . . . as' is *idem* . . . *qui*.

So As great as, *tantus quantus*.

Of such a sort as, *talis qualis*.

As many as, *tot quot*.

The **Demonstrative** always belongs to the **Main Clause**, and the **Relative Word** answering to it introduces the **Relative Clause**. So in Sentence 26,

My dog is such as you do not often see.

Main Clause. My dog is such, *Canis meus est talis*.

Relative Clause. As you do not often see, *qualem non sæpe vides*.

II. Certain classes of Verbs govern two Accusatives.

I. Verbs of asking and teaching take two Accusatives, one of the person, the other of the thing.

These Verbs need care, because the English Prepositions are often misleading, and must not be attended to in translating into Latin ; for instance, we say, 'I beg this favour **of** you,' but in Latin the words **favour** and **you** must both be put in the Accusative, no notice being taken of the word **of**.

The word *celo*, I conceal, has the same construction ; thus I **conceal this from you**, would be in Latin, *Celo hoc te*.

When Verbs of asking and teaching are used in the Passive Voice, the **Accusative of the thing** remains.

Thus : I was taught this language by you.

Doctus sum hanc linguam a te.

2. Verbs of **making, calling, and thinking**, take two Accusatives ; one of the Object, the other of the Complement ; as :—

I call you wise.

Voco te sapientem.

These Verbs are called **Factitive Verbs**, from *facio*, I make.

The Passives of all Factitive Verbs are **Copulative**, and therefore take no case, but have a Complement agreeing with the Subject, as :—

You are called clever by me.

(Tu) vocaris doctus a me.

III. Verbs of giving, telling, answering, promising, take a Dative of the person, and an Accusative of the thing, as :—

Tell me your name.

Dic mihi nomen tuum.

1. The horse (which you see in the field) is mine.
2. The boy (to whom I gave a book) cannot read.
3. My friend (who lives in the town) is very ill.
4. The dog (by whom the boy was bitten) has been killed.
5. There sits the boy (who cannot read).
6. I shall punish all you boys (who bite your fingers).
7. You boys (who cannot swim) will be drowned.
8. Who¹ asked me for apples?
9. What¹ boy asked me for this book?
10. I cannot call you all learned, but you will become learned by² working very diligently.
11. The boy who could not read was not thought wise.
12. You boys who have asked me for books will soon learn.
13. By whom were you taught this language?
14. The soldiers will not choose this man as³ their leader.
15. The ambassadors begged for peace from the king.
16. This favour which I am asking of you is very great.
17. Romulus was thought to be a god by the Romans.
18. By whom were you chosen leader?
19. The wise general concealed his plans from the enemy.
20. My black dog is as big as a calf.
21. I have read as many books as you have given me.
22. Tell⁴ me the same story as you told my brother.
23. Tell me your name, little boy.
24. I have often asked you for those flowers.
25. The story which the old man told me made me very unhappy.
26. My garden is such (as we do not often see).

27. The mountains in this country are not as large as those which I saw in Italy.
28. As many men (as went to the enemy's camp) were⁵ seized and put to death. (*Omit conjunction and use a participle.*)
29. I do not think you boys very clever who cannot understand this.
30. Give me those flowers which I see on the table.
31. The general will restore the captured cattle to the enemy.
32. I have sent you the flowers which you asked me for.
33. He could not answer me a word.
34. He promised me some flowers, but he has never brought them to me.
35. These horses which you all admire are mine.
36. The barbarians (whose lands had been laid waste by our men) besought the general for peace.
37. Most⁶ of us do not consider these things very difficult.
38. My friend has sent me the books for which I asked him.
39. The general distributed the booty (which the soldiers had taken) to the poorest of the inhabitants.
40. Here come the brave soldiers (whom we all admire).



NOTES.

(1) **Who ?** is *quis* ? Substantival Interrogative.

What boy ? is *qui puer* ? Adjectival Interrogative.

(2) **By working** ; this is the Ablative Case of the Verb-Noun, and is expressed by the Ablative of the Gerund.

- (3) **As** their leader ; **as** is merely a sign of Apposition, and cannot be translated.
- (4) The Imperative of *dico* is *dic, dicite*, Irregular.
- (5) In English we say, '**They were seized and put to death,**' using two Verbs ; in Latin, the first Verb must be expressed by the Perfect Participle Passive, and the Conjunction must be omitted ; so the sentence must be changed to, '**They having been seized, were put to death.**'
- (6) **Most of us**, *plerique nos*.

EXERCISE VI.

SYNTAX NOTES.

I. Time how long (Duration of Time) is put in the Accusative Case, without a Preposition, as :—

It rained for two hours,
Duas horas pluit.

Time when a thing happened is put in the Ablative Case, without a Preposition, as :—

In winter it snows,
Hieme ningit.

II. Measure of space is put in the Accusative, without a Preposition : the words for high, wide, long, etc.—*altus, latus, longus*, etc.—agreeing with the thing which is high, wide, or long, as :—

This ditch is two feet deep,
Hæc fossa est duos pedes alta.

III. Motion to a place is expressed by the Accusative, and without a Preposition, unless the place is the name of a town, *domus* (home), or *rus* (the country), as :—

The General went home and returned to the country,
Dux domum ivit, et rus rediit.

He has gone to the town,
Ad oppidum ivit.

IV. Motion from a place is expressed by the Ablative, and without a Preposition, unless the place is the name of a town, or *domus*, or *rus*, as:—

He fled from Corinth,
Corintho fugit.

He fled from Italy,
Ex Italiâ fugit.

V. Rest at a place was originally expressed by the Locative Case, which, in the Singular, ended in *i*, and in the Plural in *is*; afterwards the Genitive and Ablative were used instead.

The rule may be thus stated:—

If the name of the town be of the **1st or 2nd Declension** and **Singular Number**, it is put in the **Genitive**. If the name of the town be of the **3rd Declension** or **Plural Number**, it is put in the **Ablative**, as:—

He remained at Rome,
Romæ mansit.

He remained at Athens,
Athenis mansit.

The old Locative ending remains in the words *humi* (on the ground), *domi* (at home), *ruri* (in the country), *militiæ* (originally *militiar*) *belli*, at the wars.



1. My servant set out for London two hours ago.
2. I will go into the country next summer.

3. You and your father were staying at Rome for two months.
4. The old man and his wife have gone to Italy.
5. The old general was found at Carthage sitting among the ruins.
6. For two hours I have been seeking for you.
7. In spring we find many flowers.
8. My friend jumped over a ditch six feet wide.
9. The walls of that city were fifty feet high.
10. He set out from Carthage on the fifth day, and returned to Athens.
11. We will all go home to-day.
12. Yesterday my brother arrived from India.
13. He has now gone to Italy, where he will remain for two months.
14. I have sent for my servant, but he has gone home.
15. In the country we have many dogs.
16. He arrived from Rome yesterday, and is now staying at Athens.
17. Let¹ us all go to Africa next winter.
18. The spears of the barbarians were six feet long.
19. Cæsar was distant from the city seven miles.
20. The storm raged for two hours.
21. To-morrow I shall return into the country.
22. In winter we cannot bathe.
23. On the following day Hannibal set out from Capua.
24. The general crossed the river at early dawn.
25. A boy who sits on the ground in winter is very foolish.
26. Alexander died at Babylon.
27. Cæsar was killed at Rome.
28. The general led his army from Rome to Capua.

29. Cæsar marched into Gaul from Arminium on the third day.
30. The general having² set out from Carthage attacked the enemy.
31. My friend has fled from home, and gone to Italy.
32. Hannibal's bravery was known at home and at the wars.
33. Hannibal's army routed the Romans at Cannæ.
34. My father, when a³ boy, used to live at Miletus.
35. In summer the Nile overflows its banks.



NOTES.

- (1) **Let us go**, Present Conjunctive.
- (2) **HAVING set out**, Perfect Participle of *proficiscor*, agreeing with the Subject.
- (3) **When a boy**. *When* is only a sign of Apposition.

EXERCISE VII.

SYNTAX NOTES.

The Accusative is the Case of the Nearer Object.

The Dative is the Case of the Remoter Object, and that is, the Object for the sake of which anything exists or is done.

The Dative is used with many Verbs, Adjectives, and Adverbs, with the following meanings and their contraries :—

1. NEARNESS and REMOTENESS, as :—

similis, like. *par*, equal to. *absum*, I am distant from.
aptus, fit for. *confero*, I compare.

2. TELLING and CONCEALING, as :—

narro, I relate. *monstro*, I show. *nuntio*, I announce.
persuadeo, I persuade. *indico* (*bellum*), I declare (war).

3. PLEASING and DISPLEASING, as :—

<i>fido</i> , I trust.	<i>placeo</i> , I please.	<i>utilis</i> , useful.
<i>credo</i> , I believe.	<i>displiceo</i> , I displease.	<i>aptus</i> , fit for.
<i>noceo</i> , I injure.	<i>invideo</i> , I envy.	<i>irascor</i> , I am angry with.
<i>prosum</i> , I benefit.	<i>idoneus</i> , serviceable to.	<i>licet</i> , it is lawful to.

4. COMMAND and OBEDIENCE, as :—

impero, I command. *servio*, I serve, I am a slave to
pareo, } I obey.
obedio, }



1. I never pardon boys who are idle.
2. You boys who have not obeyed me, will be punished.
3. This language which you are now learning, will
 some day be very useful to you.
4. Most beggars envy kings.
5. You boys who do not work will displease your parents.
6. The king was unwilling to spare the captives.
7. These things are not pleasing to me, your master.
8. These things used to please my father when a boy.
9. In-his-old-age everything seemed to please the king.
10. In-his-lifetime¹ the citizens did not admire the
 consul, but when¹—dead they regretted him.
11. Stay at home, my friends, said the old man.
12. This boy is very like his father.
13. Let us compare this boy with² that.
14. I am unwilling to trust that messenger again.
15. I have promised you many gifts.
16. The master is angry with us all.
17. I shall not be able to persuade you.
18. My friend is-a-slave-to his wife.
19. You are not fit for this office.
20. I have related many sad³ stories to you to-day.
21. The enemy have declared war against us.
22. This is not lawful for you boys.

23. Let us succour that dog.
24. This consul has greatly benefited our city.
25. We will deliver the traitor to the enemy.
26. This dog will not hurt you.
27. Those who obey me I will praise.
28. These animals have injured my garden.
29. The messenger who arrived from Rome announced
the death of Cæsar to the general.
30. This weather will benefit the farmers.



NOTES.

- (1) In his lifetime, when dead : be careful to think
what these Adjectives agree with.
- (2) With. Mind the Case.
- (3) Many sad stories. In Latin there cannot be two
Adjectives together in this way without a Con-
junction.

EXERCISE VIII.



SYNTAX NOTES.

I. Words which carry their meaning over to a Remoter Object are called **Trajective**.

Among Trajective words are many Verbs compounded with Particles, as :—

bene, male, satis, re,
ad, ante, con, in, inter, de,
ob, sub, super, post and præ,

the reason being that the Particles give to the Verbs one of the meanings contained in the four classes given in Exercise VII., as :—

satisfacio, I satisfy.
suppono, I place under.

II. Another use of the Dative is the **Dative of Advantage**, or **Disadvantage**, as :—

Numa virgines Vestæ legit,
 Numa chose virgins for Vesta.

Est and *sunt*, with a Dative, imply possession, and this Dative may be placed under the head of the Dative of Advantage, as :—

Est mihi domus,
 I have a house.

III. A Dative of the Purpose is used as a complement, and sometimes another Dative, the Dative of the Recipient is added, as :—

Exitio est avidum mare nautis,

The greedy sea is a destruction to sailors.

Librum tibi dono dedi,

I gave you a book as a present.



1. You boys do not satisfy me, your master.
2. The robbers placed their money under a rock.
3. I always have preferred summer to winter.
4. The Romans often waged war against the Gauls.
5. A broad stream lay between our soldiers and the enemy.
6. The general exposed himself to great dangers for the sake of his country.
7. I have little¹ leisure for reading.
8. Strive to be rich, not for yourself, but for your descendants.
9. This work is useful for you all.
10. My sister has married my friend, the general.
11. I have many horses in the country.
12. This boy is a warning to all idle boys.
13. Cæsar sent cavalry as a help to the citizens.
14. I have given my friend two horses as a present.
15. That battle was a disgrace to our soldiers.
16. The general left a thousand soldiers as a guard for the camp.
17. I have chosen servants for my friend.

18. The citizens were unwilling to confer so great an honour on the general.
19. I have bought many presents for my children.
20. Cæsar himself led the tenth legion as a reinforcement to the besieged² citizens.



NOTES.

(1) To have little leisure, *parum vacare*.

(2) Besieged, Perfect Participle of *obsideo*.

EXERCISE IX.



SYNTAX NOTES.

Direct Questions are expressed in Latin by the use of some Interrogative Word with the Indicative Mood.

1. If the answer 'Yes' is expected, as in the question, 'You are not afraid, are you?' the interrogative word is *nonne*, which is put first in the sentence,—the words 'not' and 'are you?' not being translated into Latin, thus '*nonne times?*'

If the answer 'No' is expected, use *num* in the same way

If the answer may be 'yes' or 'no,' put *-nē* at the end of the first word in the sentence.

2. Double Questions are expressed by *utrum*, *num*, or *ne*, followed by *an*, as *Num duos fratres habes, an nullos?* Have you two brothers, or none?
3. Direct Prohibition is expressed in Latin by *-nē*, which stands first in the sentence (and which must be distinguished from the enclitic *-nē* interrogative), followed by the 2nd Person Singular or Plural of the Perfect Conjunctive, as :—*Ne hoc feceris*, Do not do this.

THE ABLATIVE CASE.

We have already considered the Ablative of Time and the Ablative of Place.

An Ablative of Matter follows the Verbs *fungor* (I perform), *fruor* (I enjoy), *utor* (I use), *vescor* (I feed upon), *dignor* (I deem worthy), *potior* (I gain possession of).

It is also used with Verbs of consisting of, and living on, as:—*cibus eorum carne constat*, their food consists of flesh; *lacte vivunt*, they live on milk.

The following Adjectives take an Ablative of Matter, *dignus* (worthy), *indignus* (unworthy), *præditus* (endued with), *fretus* (relying on), *contentus* (content with), and also the Substantives, *opus* (need), *usus* (use).

The Ablative of Comparison.

There are two ways of expressing comparisons in Latin:

1. Put the second of the two things compared in the Ablative Case, omitting the word *than*.
2. Express the word 'than' by *quam*, and put the two Substantives which are compared in the same case, as:—'The mother is more beautiful than the daughter,' may be expressed by:—

Mater est pulchrior filia.
or, *Mater est pulchrior quam filia.*



1. Have you seen the dog which my brother has bought?
2. Do not sit on the ground, my friends.

3. You are not afraid of wasps, are you?
4. Do not irritate wasps, said the wise man.
5. You all understand this, don't you?
6. What¹ sort of horses have you bought?
7. How big does the moon seem to you to be?
8. The moon seems to me as big as that shield which
I see on the wall.
9. Have you ever read the works of that great poet?
10. Do not stay here; go home as quickly² as possible.
11. When³ will the sun set to-day?
12. How often have you stayed at Athens?
13. I was not able to go home last night.
14. You will all return to Rome in a few days.
15. You are not unwilling to sing this song, are you?
16. Remember the things which I have told you, my
friends.
17. My garden is more beautiful than yours.
18. I wish to enjoy the fruits of my garden as soon as
possible.
19. My friend has given me a dog larger than a calf.
20. He died on the fourth day, having performed the
duties of a good citizen.
21. Do not use your books so carelessly.
22. Boys always prefer to feed on the most unwhole-
some food.
23. How many books have you read?
24. Do you remember everything⁴ which you have
heard?
25. The boy who remained in the water so long every-
day became deaf.
26. The old man is content with his own lot, and does
not envy others.

27. Where⁵ are you going to? enquired the old man.
28. Why have our men laid waste all the enemy's country?
29. The inhabitants of that city are braver than our soldiers.
30. The general wished to spare the conquered citizens, but the soldiers were unwilling to obey his orders.
31. I consider this boy worthy of the highest praise.
32. You boys are unworthy of the least praise.
33. My brother and I (having enjoyed the fruit of that garden), returned home.
34. Here comes my friend, whom I have not seen for many years.
35. Do not gather the flowers which you see in that field.
36. Many boys, whose names I cannot remember, have gone into that wood.
37. I asked my friend for many things which he was unwilling to give me.
38. Many boys are not content with the food which is given them.
39. We have chosen as general a man worthy of the highest praise.
40. Our soldiers were unwilling to spare the captives.

N.B.—If thought desirable, Exercises XV., XVII., XVIII., XIX., XX., might be taken next.



NOTES.

- (1) What sort of horses? *qualis* is declined like *tristis*.
Mind the Case, and remember that when you have an Interrogative word like *qualis*, *quantus*, *cur*, etc., you do not want *ně*, *num*, or *nonne* as well.
- (2) As as possible is expressed by *quam*, with Superlative of the Adverb or Adjective.
- (3) When, Interrogative, is *quando*, not *quum*.
- (4) Everything, *omnia*, Neuter Plural.
- (5) Where . . . to? *quo*?

EXERCISE X.



SYNTAX NOTES.

1. The **Ablative of the Agent** (a living person or thing) always takes the Preposition *a* or *ab*.
2. The **Ablative of the Instrument** is used without a Preposition.
3. The **Ablative of Cause** is used generally without a Preposition, as :—*oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore*, the good hate to sin from love of virtue.
4. The **Ablative of Manner** has the Preposition *cum* if no Epithet is used ; if an Epithet is used, the Preposition is omitted as :—*Cum diligentia scribit*, he writes with diligence.

Summa diligentia scribit, he writes with the greatest diligence.

The following Ablatives are exceptions, being always used adverbially without *cum* :—*fraude*, by fraud ; *vi*, by force ; *injuria*, wrongly ; *jure*, rightly ; *natura*, naturally ; *ordine*, in due course.

5. The **Ablative of Condition** is used without a Preposition, as :—*pace tua*, with your leave.

- 6 The **Ablative of Quality** is always used with an epithet, as :—*senex promissâ barbâ*, an old man with a long beard.
7. The **Ablative of Respect**, e.g., *angor animo*, I am distressed in mind. *Ennius ingenio maximus*, Ennius mighty in genius.
8. The **Ablative of Price** is used with Verbs and Adjectives, as :—*quod non opus est, asse carum est*, what is not needful, is dear at a penny.

Observe the following Adjectives which are used agreeing with *pretio* understood ; *vili*, *parvo*, cheap ; *minimo*, very cheap ; *magno*, dear ; *nimio*, too dear.

9. The **Ablative of Measure** is generally used with Comparatives and Superlatives, as :—*sol multis partibus major est quam luna*, the sun is many times larger than the moon.

Observe the following :—*dimidio major*, greater by half ; *multo*, by far ; *quo plus habent, eo plus cupiunt*, the more they have, the more they want. (*lit.* 'by how much' . . . 'by so much.')

10. Most Verbs of **wanting and abounding, enriching or depriving**, take an Ablative, some take a Genitive, as :—*cibo caremus*, we are destitute of food ; *dives auri*, rich in gold.
11. The **Ablative of separation and origin** is used with Verbs and Participles without a Preposition, as :—*domo discedam*, I will depart from home ; *Pelope natus*, born from Pelops.

1. These men were killed by the soldiers, those perished from hunger.
2. This general is very brave in war.
3. Do not kill those birds with stones.
4. That boy only works from fear of punishment.
5. Was that bird wounded by a stone, or did it die from disease?
6. My brother was wounded by a nail in his foot.
7. At what price did you buy those dogs?
8. At daybreak Cæsar set out with his whole army.
9. Two years ago we stayed at Athens for six months.
10. The enemy's fleet was destroyed by a storm near the coast of Italy.
11. Our country will be laid waste by the enemy with fire and sword.
12. By whom were you asked for these books?
13. The light of the sun is greater than that of the moon.
14. What is sweeter than honey?
15. Do not give more food to that boy than to this.
16. The enemy have pitched their camp on the top of¹ the mountain.
17. Gold is more valuable than silver.
18. Do you value your dog at a great price?
19. The house fell with a very great crash.
20. Your brother is older than my friend.
21. My friend's brother was killed by the bite of a snake.
22. I have bought a pig for two minæ.
23. The celebrated² Alexander shed tears on the body of king Darius who was killed in battle.
24. I saw an old man with a long beard and white hair.
25. The cat was tied with a rope by the cruel boy.

26. The soldiers fought with the greatest bravery.
27. My friend has been unjustly accused.
28. That boy is lame in one³ foot.
29. These pigs were bought at a very low price.
30. The older you are, the more foolish you become.



NOTES.

(1) The top of, *summus*; the bottom of, *imus*.

(2) The celebrated Alexander, Alexander *ille*.

(3) One (of two) *alter*.

EXERCISE XI.

SYNTAX NOTES.

The **Genitive Case** is either **Subjective** or **Objective**, thus:—*regis mandato*, by the command of the king, is equivalent to *rex mandavit* (Subjective); *amor laudis*, love of praise, is equivalent to *amare laudem* (Objective).

A. SUBJECTIVE.

1. **Genitive of the Author and Possessor**, as:—

Cæsar's exercitus, the army of Cæsar.

This Genitive is often used with the omission of a Substantive, which can be easily understood, as:—*ivimus ad Vestæ*, we went to Vesta's (temple); *Tullia Ciceronis*, Tullia, the daughter of Cicero.

2. Phrases such as 'it is part of,' 'it is the duty of' etc., are expressed by **est**, with the Genitive, the words for 'part,' 'duty,' etc., not being translated, as *est sapientis laborare*, it is the mark of a wise man to work.
3. The **Genitive of quality** is used with an epithet, as:—*puer ingenui vultus*, a boy of high-bred countenance.

4. The **Elliptic Genitive of Price** is used for the Ablative of Price when no definite price is mentioned, as :—*parvi*, of little value ; *minoris*, of less value ; *pluris*, of more value ; *tanti . . . quanti*, at such a price as, etc., agreeing with *pretii*, understood.

B. OBJECTIVE.

1. An Objective Genitive follows Substantives, Adjectives, and Participles which have a Transitive force with such meanings as the following ; *peritus* (skilled in) ; *imperitus* (unskilled in) ; *avidus* (greedy) ; *cupidus* (desirous) ; *ignarus* (ignorant) ; *gnarus* (aware).
2. Verbs and Adjectives, meaning **power** and **incapability** ; **guilt** and **innocence** ; **accusing**, **condemning**, and **acquitting** remembering and **forgetting**, take a Genitive, as :—*potior* (I gain possession of) ; *condemno* (I condemn) ; *accuso* (I accuse) ; *absolvo* (I acquit) ; *memini* (I remember) ; *obliviscor* (I forget). [The last two may also be used with the Accusative.] *Insons* (innocent) ; *reus* (accused of) ; *memor* (mindful) ; *immemor* (unmindful).
3. The following Impersonal Verbs take a Genitive with an Accusative :—*piget* (it irks) ; *pudet* (it shames) ; *pœnitet* (it repents) ; *tædet* (it disgusts) ; *miseret* (it pities) ; as :—*miseret me tui*, I pity you (*lit.* it pities me of you).
4. *misereor* (I pity), takes a Genitive ; *miseror* (I pity), an Accusative.



1. We do not value your work highly.
2. It is the nature of all boys to kill wasps.

3. It is the duty of boys to respect old men.
4. The rabbit is said to be the wisest of all animals.
5. Do not accuse this boy of stealing.
6. Catiline was accused of many crimes by Cicero.
7. This boy always seems to me to be desirous of money.
8. Are you skilled in this language?
9. The slave who murdered his master was condemned to death.¹
10. I shall always be mindful of your kindness to my brother.
11. I always repent of my kindness to those men.
12. I am disgusted with the idleness of these boys.
13. The old man was acquitted of the theft.
14. I always forget your friend's name.
15. I pity the ignorance of these boys.
16. The consul came to the temple of Jupiter,
17. At what price did you buy those dogs?
18. I bought them for sixty pence.
19. This general is greedy of power.
20. Are you not ashamed of your idleness?
21. Those men will be accused of theft by my friend.
22. My brother is innocent of that crime.
23. The robbers were acquitted of theft by the judge.
24. Agesilaus, when eighty years² old, went into Egypt.
25. Arms abroad are of less value than counsel at home.



NOTES.

(1) To condemn to death, *condemnare capitis* (*lit.* of his head).

(2) Eighty years old, say 'an old man of eighty years.'

EXERCISE XII.

*RECAPITULATORY.*

1. The general led his army to Rome.
2. The inhabitants have fled from Athens.
3. My friend and I will set out for Italy to-morrow.
4. You boys will stay at home for two months.
5. My father and I are going into the country.
6. We shall stay at Rome for eight years.
7. Three years ago a great general died here.
8. The old man trembles in his¹ legs.
9. I shall set out from Pontus to-morrow.
10. He went to his country-house at Fæsulæ.
11. The soldier's spear is twelve feet long.
12. The enemy's spears are twelve feet long.
13. This war will be a destruction to our country.
14. Let us compare our soldiers with the Germans.
15. My book does not differ from yours.
16. My sister has wedded my friend.
17. My friend has married your sister.
18. What is my² Caius doing?
19. This boy obeys me from fear of punishment.
20. Those barbarians will defend themselves with stones.
21. With your leave I will send you a letter.
22. The enemy have laid waste the country with fire
and sword.
23. I saw an old man at Rome yesterday with white hair.

24. This ditch which you have dug is twelve feet wide.
25. In spring the fields are green.
26. Our soldiers are braver than the Gauls.
27. Pompey's house was destroyed by the enemy.
28. It is the-duty-of a young man to reverence old men.
29. The Gauls besieged the city for many months.
30. These books are worth very little.
31. This letter concerns³ you greatly.
32. It is of great importance³ to me that you should be in-good-health.
33. I have lost eighteen of my sheep.
34. I will sell you this dog at-the-same-price as I bought it.
35. I am not skilled in the German language.
36. The soldiers set out with the utmost readiness.
37. That boy does not work with readiness.
38. My friend was killed by the enemy, not by poison.
39. I shall go home next spring.
40. He fled from Rome to Athens, where he remained for twenty-eight years.

NOTES.

- (1) In his legs, Accusative of respect—a Greek construction.
- (2) My Caius, Ethic Dative, a peculiar use of the Dative of the Pronoun, *mihi*, meaning 'in whom I am interested.'
- (3) Refert, it concerns
Interest, it is of importance to

{	take either a Genitive of the Personal Pronoun, or an Ablative of the Possessive Pronoun agree- ing with <i>re</i> understood.
---	---

EXERCISE XIII.



SYNTAX NOTES.

The Infinitive is considered as a Substantive of the Neuter Gender :—it is called the Verb-Noun Infinitive, and is declined by means of the Gerunds and Supines which supply cases to it, thus :—*canere*, singing, is declined.

N. *canere*, as :—*canere est utile*, singing is useful.

Acc. *canere*, as :—*canere amamus*, we love singing.

canendum, as :—*ad bene canendum*, for singing well [used with Prepositions].

cantum, as :—*domum iverunt cantum*, they went home to sing [used after Verbs of Motion to express the purpose of the motion].

G. *canendi*, as :—*peritus canendi*, skilled in singing, [used after Adjectives governing a Genitive].

D. *canendo*, as :—*canendo utilis*, useful for singing.

Abl. *canendo*, as :—*de canendo loquitur*, he talks about singing [used with or without Preposition].

cantu, as :—*horribile cantu*, horrible to be sung [used after indeclinable and neuter words].

The Gerundive is a Passive Participle expressing necessity,

and is followed by a **Dative of the Agent**. In this it differs from the Perfect Participle Passive, which is followed by an Ablative of the Agent.

1. If the Verb is **Transitive**, the Gerundive agrees with the Subject in Gender, Number, and Case ; so in a sentence like **I must teach this boy**, the sentence must first be expressed in the Passive Voice, thus :—**This boy must be taught by me**. This will be in Latin, *Hic puer mihi docendus est*.
2. If the Verb is **Intransitive**, or if it governs any other case besides an Accusative, the Gerundive is used impersonally, as :—**we must go**, *eundum est nobis* ; **we must play**, *ludendum est nobis* (lit. 'it must be played by us').

If the Verb governs a Dative, the Ablative of the Agent is used instead of the Dative, to avoid confusion, as :—**I must spare the boy**, *puero parcendum est a me*.

The Gerundives of *fruor*, *utor*, *fungor*, *potior*, are used like those of ordinary Transitive Verbs.

Gerundial Attraction occurs in the case of the Gerunds of Transitive Verbs ; the **Object** agrees in **Case** with the Gerund, and the Gerund agrees in **Number** and **Gender** with the **Object**, as :—

Brutus was killed in freeing his country,
Brutus in patriâ liberanda interfectus est,

where *in liberanda patria* is put for *in liberando patriam*, which would be the natural construction.

1. The art of swimming is easily learnt by boys.
2. This boy is always desirous of pleasing his masters.
3. Swimming, which you boys are now learning, will some day be very useful to you.
4. The cunning rabbit was skilled in deceiving the other animals.
5. The tortoise conquered the rabbit in running.
6. The fox was desirous of killing the rabbit.
7. These boys do not pay attention to washing themselves.
8. I dreamt a dream¹ which is terrible to relate.
9. I saw all the boys quarrelling about² playing.
10. There is need of practice for playing this game well.
11. The soldiers have gone to the river to fetch-water.³
12. Our men greatly excel those barbarians in fighting.
13. This work is not difficult to be done.
14. For swimming well great care is necessary.
15. This weapon is very useful for fighting.
16. The greedy wolf was desirous of eating the rabbit's children.
17. The bear was appointed for deciding the strife between the animals.
18. Idle boys must always be punished.
19. The general is preparing everything for waging war next spring.
20. We must praise the boy who has worked most diligently.
21. We must not spare an idle boy.
22. It is not the-mark-of a wise general to spare⁴ traitors.
23. Must we not all rejoice to-day?
24. The wisdom of that general is to be admired by all.
25. You boys must wash your hands.
26. The work of digging the cave is pleasant to the boys.

27. You must not kill those birds.
28. We must not spare the thieves who took the rabbits.
29. The fox was caught in eating the rabbit's food.
30. Crying is not fitting for boys.
31. You must not bathe soon after dinner.
32. I am always desirous of hearing that song.
33. This weather is favourable for sowing seeds.
34. The general sent his men to burn⁵ the enemy's city.
35. Are you desirous of learning this language?
36. The boy has gone into the field to⁵ gather flowers.
37. Boys must not gnaw their nails.
38. We must send-for the soldiers to⁵ protect our house.
39. The wolf prepared a plan to⁵ deceive the rabbit.
40. You must not lie down on the damp grass.

NOTES.

- (1) **I dreamt a dream**, Cognate Accusative, or Accusative of kindred meaning. Intransitive Verbs may take an Accusative when the Substantive and the Verb contain the same idea, as 'to live a life;' 'to run a race,' etc.
- (2) **About, *de*.**
- (3) The Supine in *um* is used after Verbs of Motion, to express the purpose of the motion, especially in the case of military expressions, as *aquatum* (to fetch water), from *aquor*; *pabulatum* (to forage), from *pabulor*.
- (4) **To spare**, the Verb-Noun is the subject of *est*.
- (5) Express the purpose by *ad* with the Accusative of the Gerund.

EXERCISE XIV.

*RECAPITULATORY.*

1. This blind man appears to me deceitful.
2. My brother and I have been climbing a steep mountain.
3. This season is not well suited for climbing mountains.
4. This citadel which the general is fortifying will be soon taken.
5. This country seems very unhealthy.
6. Give this book back to your brother.
7. No one ever thought this valley beautiful.
8. You have been very easily deceived by that beggar
9. Let us mark out the site of our new house.
10. For thirty-seven years this city has been fortified.
11. The sun is being darkened by clouds.
12. I saw the robber dividing the spoil among his comrades.
13. What citizen does not love Cæsar?
14. A certain chief asked the Roman consul for corn.
15. This language which I am teaching you is not difficult.
16. Let us all honour the illustrious general who has been killed by the barbarians.
17. To whom did you assign this office¹?
18. This citizen has performed his duty¹ well.
19. The victorious general proclaimed himself king.
20. His courage is as great as his foresight.

21. I consider this war not only illegal but also irreligious.
22. Do not forget this man's kindness towards you.
23. Many years ago we used to celebrate these games at Rome.
24. Have you ever seen the temple of Pallas at Athens?
25. I will welcome the stranger as my guest.
26. On the fourth day the messenger arrived at Rome from Greece.
27. These children have not obeyed their parents.
28. I cannot pardon a boy who does not obey me.
29. Let us honour the general in-his-old-age.
30. When-a-boy this general was not clever.
31. The Romans never turned their backs to the foe.
32. Who has not heard the story of Catiline, the famous conspirator?
33. Servius when king was kind to all the citizens.
34. The general sent splendid gifts to the priest of Apollo at Delphi.
35. The victorious general enriched the temple with spoils which he had taken from the barbarians.
36. The consul was banished by his own countrymen, and perished by his own hand.
37. At what price did you buy this land?
38. The cruel general drove the captives from Carthage and sent them into the country.
39. This disgrace cannot be pardoned.
40. I must write a letter to my friend Hortensius at Rome.



NOTES.

- (1) Notice that *officium* means duty not office.

EXERCISE XV.

SYNTAX NOTES.

IN the Syntax Notes on Exercise IV. a full explanation has been given of the difference between a **Simple Sentence** and a **Compound Sentence**, a **Co-ordinate Clause** and a **Subordinate Clause**.

Subordinate Clauses are of three kinds:—

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. SUBSTANTIVAL, | { | 1. Indirect Statement. |
| comprising | | 2. Indirect Petition and Command. |
| | | 3. Indirect Question. |

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 2. ADVERBIAL, comprising | { | 1. Final (in order that). |
| | | 2. Consecutive (so that). |
| | | 3. Causal (because). |
| | | 4. Temporal (when). |
| | | 5. Conditional (if). |
| | | 6. Concessive (although). |
| | | 7. Comparative (as if). |

3. ADJECTIVAL, introduced by the Relative and its Compounds.

There are also **Adjectival-Adverbial Clauses**:—

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 1. Final | { | introduced by <i>qui</i> containing one of these four meanings, No. 3 being often strengthened by the prefix <i>utpote</i> , or <i>quippe</i> . |
| 2. Consecutive | | |
| 3. Causal | | |
| 4. Concessive | | |

The above explanation is given now before we regularly enter on the Compound Sentence, in order to avoid repetition; but for the next five Exercises, which have to do only with Substantival Clauses, it is not required, and need not be learned until Exercise XIX. has been finished.

SUBSTANTIVAL CLAUSES.

1. Indirect Statement is most commonly expressed in Latin by the construction called 'the Accusative and Infinitive' where the English word 'that' is not translated, the Subject is put in the Accusative, and the Verb in the Infinitive, thus :—

Cæsar said that the city was on fire.

Here the Main Clause is *Cæsar dixit*. Now omit the word 'that,' and instead of writing *urbs ardet* (which would be Cæsar's words in Direct Statement), write *urbem ardere*. So the Sentence will be :—

Cæsar dixit urbem ardere.

2. Verbs of hoping and promising take the Accusative and the Future Infinitive; naturally so, because hoping and promising must refer to the Future, thus :—

Cæsar promised to come.

Cæsar promisit se venturum esse.

N.B.—1. Always be careful about the use of the pronouns in Indirect Statement—remember that *se* and *suus* can only be used (and *must* be used) when they refer to the Subject of the Sentence, and when that Subject is in the 3rd Person. So, if *cum* had been written instead of *se* in the above sentence it would refer to some other person, not to Cæsar.

2. Also remember that the Future Infinitive is composed of the **Future Participle** and *esse*. Participles are Adjectives, and therefore the Future Participle must always agree with the Accusative Subject in Gender, Number, and Case. The Accusative and Infinitive stands either (a). as **Subject** of the Copula *est* or some other Copulative Verb, or an Impersonal Verb, as :—

Turpe est pueros esse ignavos.

It is disgraceful that boys should be idle.

Here the Substantival Clause *pueros esse ignavos* stands (in the place of a Substantive) as Subject of *est, turpe* being the Complement :—

Subject.	Copula.	Complement.
that boys should be idle	is	disgraceful.

So with an Impersonal Verb :—

Constat te valere.

It is agreed that you are in good health.

or (b). As **Object** of some Verb of saying, or perceiving, as :—

Audivi hostes adesse.

I have heard that the enemy are at hand.

Here the Substantival Clause *hostes adesse* stands (in the place of a Substantive) as Object of the Transitive Verb *audivi* ;

or (c). In **Apposition** to some word in the Main Clause, as :—

Hoc manifestum est, solem esse majorem luna.

This is clear, that the sun is greater than the moon.

Here *solem esse majorem luna* is in apposition to *hoc*.

1. It is said that the envoys came to Cæsar, and that he sent them away immediately.
2. The spies reported that Cæsar had pitched his camp three thousand paces from the camp of the enemy.
3. I hear that the wall is ten feet high.
4. I have been¹ informed that my friend is living a miserable life.
5. Have you heard that your friend has gone to Rome?
6. Who has not heard that our ships are few?
7. It is said that Balbus seemed to himself a fortunate man.
8. They relate that Hannibal hated, and was hateful to, the Romans.
9. News was² brought to Cæsar that the city was on fire.
10. I have heard that the enemy are preparing for war by land and sea.
11. I believe that man will sell his country for gold.
12. The messengers announced that the enemy were before the walls.
13. Cæsar used to say that by his help alone the state was preserved.
14. All of³ us hope to see you again soon.
15. Many of you have heard that your friend is ill.
16. I have been told¹ that the whole of Italy is laid waste by disease.
17. Three hundred of us have sworn to defend the king.
18. I hope that man will be accused of treason.
19. Cæsar was informed that the enemy were encamped at the foot of the mountain.

20. News was brought to the general that the Parthians had crossed the Euphrates.
 21. It is said that the Arcadians alone were skilled in singing.
 22. We all hope to return home before night.
 23. It is well known that our army will be defeated.
 24. It is disgraceful that strong men should be idle.
 25. We have heard that the inhabitants of that town are very poor.
 26. It is a crime that women should be tortured.
 27. They all denied that they had seen the robber.
 28. I cannot believe that they spoke the truth.
 29. It is believed that the next winter will be very cold.
 30. It is certain that that citizen is a traitor.
 31. The Germans believe that they are able to conquer our country.
 32. Do you think you understand this?
 33. Did you promise to give money to that beggar?
 34. Some people believe that our country will never be powerful again.
 35. Do not hope to understand this at once.
 36. It is an acknowledged fact that too much study is injurious to boys.
 37. He said that he had never seen me before.
 38. Whom did you tell that I had arrived?
 39. I am⁵ sure that an industrious boy will soon understand this.
 40. The messengers who came to Cæsar brought word that the enemy were-without provisions.
-

NOTES.

- (1) I am informed, *certior fio* (*lit.* I am made more certain).
- (2) News was brought, = it was announced, *nuntiatum est*.
- (3) All of us, *nos omnes*.
- (4) Too much study, *nimum studii*.
- (5) I am sure, *pro certo habeo* (*lit.*, I hold it for certain).

EXERCISE XVI.



SYNTAX NOTES.

INDIRECT STATEMENT, *continued*—

Notice also the following constructions which are sometimes used instead of the Accusative and Infinitive.

1. *Ut* with the **Subjunctive**. In this construction the word 'that' is translated by '*ut*,' and the Clause must then contain a Subject in the Nominative Case (expressed or understood), and a Finite Verb in the Subjunctive Mood.

This construction is only used when the Verb in the Main Clause has the meaning of expediency, consequence, possibility, happening, duty, necessity, etc. . . . such as the following :—

<i>expedit</i> <i>ut</i> ,	it is expedient that.
<i>sequitur</i> <i>ut</i> ,	it follows that.
<i>feri potest</i> <i>ut</i> ,	it is possible that.
<i>quo fit</i> <i>ut</i> ,	whence it happens that.
<i>evenit</i> } <i>accidit</i> } <i>ut</i> , it happens that.

thus :—It happened that the town was being fortified.

Accidit ut oppidum muniretur,

where the Substantial Clause *ut oppidum muniretur* stands as Subject of the Verb *accidit*.

2. *Quod* with the Indicative, when a fact is stated, usually after Verbs expressing emotion, such as *gaudeo*, I am glad; *doleo*, I am sorry, etc., as :—

I am glad that you are safe.

Gaudeo quod es tutus.



1. They relate that many deserters came to our camp.
2. Who is ignorant that you are unskilled in the Latin language?
3. News was brought to Cæsar that the enemy was at hand.
4. The barbarians were informed by spies that our men were about to besiege the town.
5. I have been informed that the enemy will cross the river to-morrow at daybreak.
6. I have heard, but I do not feel sure, that the general was killed (while) fighting.
7. The inhabitants of the city heard that the captives had been¹ spared by the enemy's general.
8. Who believes that the moon is inhabited by giants?
9. Who denies that these things are useful?
10. It is disgraceful that our soldiers should be afraid of barbarians.
11. It is a well-known fact that the earth moves² round the sun.
12. Formerly the ancients used to believe that the sun moved.²

13. It is said that the bite of snakes is more deadly in spring than in winter.
14. Some people believe that a swan when about to die sings.
15. Do you believe that this is true?
16. People³ say that a terrible disease is about to lay waste our country.
17. The general promised to give rewards to all his soldiers.
18. I hope to reach Rome in a few days.
19. Not long⁴ afterwards I was told that you had gone to Sicily.
20. I am glad that you have returned safe.
21. We were all sorry that you were hurt.
22. It is expedient that those robbers should be punished.
23. Have you ever been told that there are ghosts in this house?
24. Romulus vowed⁵ that he would build a temple to Jupiter.
25. It happened that no one was killed in that battle.
26. It is possible that I shall return home to-morrow.
27. I intend to storm the enemy's citadel immediately.
28. The general threatened that he would destroy the town.
29. The old man hopes to see you to-day.
30. Cæsar was informed that his camp had been burnt by the enemy.
31. He vowed that he would lay waste the whole country with fire and sword.
32. I do not think that this will seem to you to be very difficult.
33. My father and I hope to catch many fish in that river.

34. We heard that an old man had caught twenty-four fish last night.
35. I do not believe that you can hear my voice.
36. Promise to work very diligently.
37. The boys all promised not to go to the town.
38. The beggar says⁷ that he has not eaten food to-day.
39. Do you believe that the beggar speaks the⁶ truth.
40. It is expedient that you should all learn this.

NOTES.

- (1) Had been spared. Remember that Verbs which govern a Dative must be used Impersonally in the Passive.
- (2) *Moveo* in Latin is a Transitive Verb, so it must either be used reflexively with *se*, or else put in the Passive.
- (3) People say, *ferunt*.
- (4) Not long afterwards, *non ita multo post*.
- (5) *Voveo* (I vow) and *minor* (I threaten) take the same construction as Verbs of hoping and promising.
- (6) To speak the truth, *vera loqui* (*lit.*, true things).
- (7) I say not is not *dico non*, but *nego*, I deny.

EXERCISE XVII.

SYNTAX NOTES.

Indirect Petition and Command is expressed in Latin by *ut* and *ne* with the Subjunctive after Verbs of asking, commanding, advising, and taking care. As:—

I ask you to do this.

Rogo te ut hoc facias.

I ask you not to do this.

Rogo te ne hoc facias.

Where the Substantival Clauses *ut hoc facias*, *ne hoc facias*, stand as the second Accusative after *rogo*.

We may now give the rule for **Consecution of Tenses**, which is that Primary Tenses follow Primary, Historic Tenses follow Historic,—that is to say, if the Principal Verb is in a Primary Tense, the Verb in the Subordinate Clause will also be in a Primary Tense; and if the Principal Verb is in a Historic Tense, the Verb in the Subordinate Clause will be in a Historic Tense; but the Verbs need not necessarily be in the *same* Tense, that is, a Present need not be followed by a Present.

The Primary Tenses of the Indicative Mood are:—

Present.

Future.

Strict Perfect (as, I have loved).

The **Primary Tenses** of the **Subjunctive Mood** are:—

Present.

Perfect.

Future Participle with *sim*.

The **Historic Tenses** of the **Indicative Mood** are:—

Imperfect.

Aorist (as, **I** loved).

Pluperfect.

The **Historic Tenses** of the **Subjunctive Mood** are:—

Imperfect.

Pluperfect.

Future Participle with *essem*.

so, **I** asked you to do this, will be in Latin:—

Rogavi te ut hoc faceres.



1. I ask you to come to me.
2. You will never persuade me to do this.
3. My friend advised me to learn this.
4. We all begged him not to go to Rome.
5. I have ordered my servant to bring the books.
6. You were all asked not to do this.
7. I advised my friend not to eat too much.
8. He begged me to give him money.
9. I warned that boy not to be idle.
10. The spies advised the general to pitch his camp near the river.

11. The general exhorted his men to fight bravely.
12. These barbarians always persuade their men not to fear death.
13. I beg you not to listen to that beggar's words.
14. Tell¹ the citizens to fortify the city.
15. He kept on² exhorting his men to defend their wives and children.
16. I have often ordered you to be silent.
17. Do not ask me to believe you.
18. The barbarians begged Cæsar not to destroy their city.
19. I shall not ask you to come with me to the town.
20. Who will ask the general to spare the prisoners?
21. Did you ask your brother to write a letter?
22. He always begs me not to go away.
23. I ordered my servant to buy me some food.
24. We all besought the general to spare us.
25. I asked my friend to write a letter to me every day.
26. Can you persuade your friend to come with us?
27. I shall advise my friend not to go to the town to-day.
28. Do not ask your friend to sing.
29. I beseech you to listen to me, my friends.
30. I am not able to persuade my friend to remain here.
31. He always begs me to bring him books.
32. Cæsar exhorted his men not to fly.
33. The general gave orders that the citadel should be stormed.
34. Have you asked him to give you money?
35. Do not ask me to stay here.
36. We have advised our friends to leave Italy.

37. The Romans demanded that the traitors should be given up.
38. I implore you not to destroy that town.
39. I gave³ orders that the robbers should be killed.
40. My friends persuaded me to spare the boy.



NOTES.

- (1) Tell, order.
(2) Kept on exhorting, Imperfect.
(3) I give orders, *mando*.

EXERCISE XVIII.

SYNTAX NOTES.

INDIRECT PETITION AND COMMAND, *continued*:—

These four Verbs	{	<i>jubeo</i> ,	I order.	
		<i>veto</i> ,	I forbid,	= <i>jubeo non</i> .
		<i>cogo</i> ,	I compel.	
		<i>sino</i> ,	I allow.	

take the same construction which is used in English and in Greek, namely, the **Object** and **Infinitive**, thus:—

I order you to do this,
Jubeo, te hoc facere.

Verbs whose sense is not complete without an Infinitive to carry on their meaning are called **Prolative Verbs**, and the Infinitive a **Prolative Infinitive**, such are *possum, volo, nolo, malo, constituo* (I resolve), as:—

You are able to do this,
Hoc facere potes.

INDIRECT QUESTION.

Indirect Question is expressed in Latin by an Interrogative Pronoun or Participle with the Subjunctive Mood, depending on some Verb of asking, doubting, telling, etc.

N.B.—The rules for consecution of Tenses must be observed.

The following lines contain the commonest interrogative words :—

Quis, quantus, qualis, quo, quot, quotus, unde, ubi, quando.

Quam, quamobrem, quare, cur, quomodo, num, ne, ut, an, utrum.

thus: I do not know whether this is true,

Nescio an hoc verum sit.

I asked him where he was going to,

Interrogavi eum quo iturus esset.

Here the Substantival Clause, *an hoc verum sit*, stands as Object of the Verb *nescio*, and *quo iturus esset* as second Object of *interrogavi*.

N.B.—Be careful in the following Exercise to observe whether the Subordinate Clause is Statement, Petition or Command, or Question.



1. He warned Cæsar not to put confidence¹ in the Gauls.
2. He determined to set out for Rome immediately.
3. He took² care that the enemy should not learn his plans.
4. I was persuaded³ to leave Italy.
5. I will take care to satisfy you.
6. I have often warned⁴ you not to do this.
7. I warn you that the enemy is at hand.
8. The general resolved that the town should be stormed.
9. I am persuaded that this is true.

10. I forbid you to leave this place before night.
11. The captives implored the general to spare the women and children.
12. Cæsar ordered his men to break down the bridge which they had lately made.
13. He commanded that all those who were able should follow him at once.
14. My friends and I have often asked you to go with us to Italy.
15. Tell me how often you have seen my father.
16. I do not know why you boys are weeping.
17. It was for a long time doubtful whether the Romans would come-off victorious.
18. He asked me where the enemy had pitched their camp.
19. I shall ask my friend to lend me a horse.
20. Tell me what sort of dogs you have bought.
21. He asked me which of⁵ these two books I preferred to read.
22. I cannot tell you when the city was burnt.
23. Did you ask me why I could not understand this?
24. Tell me how you were wounded in your hand.
25. It is doubtful whether you will be able to reach the city to-day.
26. We wish to know whether⁶ anyone saw the robbers.
27. I asked my friend whether he was a Roman or a Greek.
28. I cannot allow you to remain here.
29. I forbid you to cross the river.
30. Cæsar allowed his men to plunder the town.
31. The general commanded the deserter to be summoned, and asked him where the enemy were.
32. Cæsar advised his men not to drink wine.

33. Who does not know that the earth moves⁷ round the sun?
34. The soldiers asked the general whether he wished the captives to be spared.
35. Can you tell me how the city was taken?
36. Caius exhorted his friends not to despair of⁸ safety.
37. Cæsar asked the Gauls why they did not trust him.
38. Cæsar ordered his soldiers to surround the city.
39. I do not think I shall ever persuade you to do this.
40. He asked his friends what they thought ought⁹ to be done.



NOTES.

- (1) To put confidence in = trust, *fido*.
- (2) I take care, *caveo*. Construction *ut* or *ne*, with Subjunctive.
- (3) *Persuadeo*, governs a Dative.
- (4) Notice the difference between I warn or I persuade you to do or not to do a thing, which is Indirect Petition or Command, and I warn or I persuade you that something is or is not the case, which is Indirect Statement.
- (5) Which of the two, *uter*, which of the two of these books?
- (6) Whether any one, *num quis*, Does anyone? (Direct Question) would be *ecquis*?
- (7) Moves. See Note on Ex. xvi.
- (8) Of, here *de*.
- (9) Ought to be done, Neuter of Gerundive with *sum*.

EXERCISE XIX.



SYNTAX NOTES.

EXERCISE ON INDIRECT PETITION AND COMMAND, INDIRECT QUESTION AND PROLATIVE VERBS, *continued*.—

Under the head of Indirect Petition and Command are classed Verbs of fearing and danger. Their construction is *ne* with the Subjunctive, when it is feared that something will happen; *ut* with the Subjunctive, when it is feared that something will not happen, as:—

I fear we shall be conquered,
Vereor ne vincamur.

I feared we should not win,
Verebar ut vinceremus.



1. I shall compel you all to follow me.
2. He ordered his men to defend the bridge.
3. I cannot allow you to depart.
4. I do not wish you to give me money.
5. I am afraid you do not understand this.
6. I have often forbidden you to talk.
7. I was afraid my friend did not understand me.
8. They were afraid the general would burn the town.
9. Can you not compel this boy to be quiet?
10. He is afraid you will punish him.

11. I forbid you to go out to-day.
12. He begged me to allow him to depart.
13. We were all afraid that we should be put to death.
14. Are you afraid that the Germans will conquer us?
15. In Germany the law forbids you to do many things.
16. Do you wish to stay at home to-day?
17. He begged me to allow him to remain at Athens for two months.
18. On the fourth day I shall compel you to surrender the city.
19. Take care not to hurt the dog.
20. He has ordered the soldiers to prepare for battle.
21. Tell me who you are.
22. I asked him what sort of flowers he preferred.
23. Bring me word how many soldiers are coming.
24. He asked me how large my house was.
25. He asks me how often I have seen Rome.
26. Tell me where you have come from.
27. I asked my friend to tell me where he was living.
28. Can you tell me when you expect to come here?
29. He asked me why I had not written to him.
30. I do not know how to find the road.
31. He asked me whether I could understand him.
32. I asked the boy where he was going.
33. I wish to know why you did not go to Rome.
34. He begged me not to tell him what I had seen.
35. I wonder whether you can sing well.
36. Do not inquire what we were talking about.
37. They often ask me who I am, what I am doing, and where I live.
38. I never told them who I was, what I was doing, and where I lived.
39. It is uncertain whether there will be peace or war.

EXERCISE XX.

SYNTAX NOTES.

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES.

Learn the rules and observations given before Exercise XV.

Adverbial Clauses stand in the place of Adverbs, limiting or defining some word in the Main Clause.

I. FINAL.

A **Final** Clause expresses **Purpose**, and is introduced by the Conjunctions *ut* (in order that), or *ne* (in order that not, or lest), and the Verb in the Final Clause must be in the **Subjunctive** Mood, the rules for Consecution of Tenses being observed as before.

In English, **Purpose** is generally expressed by the Infinitive, but this must never be done in Latin ; thus—

Primary, **He eats to live**
 Edit ut vivat.

Historic, **He ran that he might not be caught.**
 Cucurrit ne caperetur.

II. CONSECUTIVE.

A **Consecutive** Clause expresses **consequence**, and is introduced by *ut* (so that), with the Subjunctive. If there is a Negative in the Consecutive Clause *ut non*

must be used, not *ne*. There is always a Demonstrative word like *tantus*, *talis*, *tot*, *ita*, *adeo*, *tam*, in the Main Clause, thus :—

Primary, He is so blind that he cannot see me.

Ita cæcus est ut me videre non possit.

Historic, He ran so fast that he fell.

Tam celeriter cucurrit ut caderet.

III. ADJECTIVAL ADVERBIAL CLAUSES.

Qui, Final = *ut is*, (following the Object of a Transitive Verb), as :—

He sent ambassadors to ask for peace.

Legatos misit qui pacem peterent.

Qui, Consecutive = *talis ut*, as :—

Who is there who can understand this?

Quis est qui hoc intelligere possit?



1. The general set out to storm the town.
2. In order to gain fresh honours Cæsar set out for Rome.
3. The soldiers pursued the enemy for two hours to catch the traitors.
4. I am so lame that I cannot walk.
5. He was so ill that no¹ one believed he would live.
6. I have sent my servant to see the games.
7. My friend was so angry that he would not enter the house.
8. He hid himself that he might not be discovered by the robbers.

9. Send the boy to shut the gate.
10. He went into the country that he might not be disturbed.
11. Speak distinctly, that I may understand you.
12. The general was so cruel that he put to death all the women and children.
13. Some boys are so cruel that they delight to kill flies (to kill flies delights them).
14. There are² some who think that they cannot understand this.
15. The Romans were so proud that they thought themselves the cleverest of all nations.
16. Do not talk, lest you be discovered.
17. I am so happy that I am willing to give you anything-you-please.
18. Who is clever enough³ to understand this?
19. The inhabitants of that country are so poor that they often perish from hunger.
20. That old man loves money so much that he is always afraid he will be robbed.
21. Who is so foolish as to fear the bull?
22. The robbers laid in wait in the wood to attack the travellers.
23. Run quickly that you may not be caught.
24. The inhabitants of that country are so dirty that they seldom wash themselves.
25. The boys were so rude that they called the lady a thief.
26. They say that the Germans will come to attack our country.
27. Our soldiers are so brave that they can defeat the Germans.
28. The river is so wide that the army cannot cross it.

29. He works well that he may not be blamed by his master.
30. He worked so well that he obtained a prize.
31. That man is so talkative that I do not wish to hear him again.
32. I asked the boy to work to please me.
33. Cæsar set fire to the city that he might destroy the barbarians' supplies.
34. The spies were put to death that they might not announce to the enemy that Cæsar was at hand.
35. The soldier was so brave that he was not afraid-of torture.
36. Who is so foolish as not to understand this?
37. The slave came to me that he might not be punished by his master.
38. The Romans were so cruel that they used often to torture their slaves.
39. Learn to swim that you may be able to save yourself.
40. Those soldiers fight so bravely that they have never been defeated in battle.
41. Cæsar sent ambassadors to the king to ask him to surrender the city.

NOTES.

- (1) That no one, *ut nemo*, or *ut nullus*.
- (2) There are some who, *sunt qui*, with Subjunctive (*qui*, Consecutive).
- (3) Who is clever enough? = Who is so clever that? etc.

EXERCISE XXI.

SYNTAX NOTES.

In the last Exercise we have considered only the most common Constructions used in **Final** and **Consecutive** Clauses. In this Exercise some less common and idiomatic sentences will be found.

FINAL.

Observe the following :—

1. That . . . not in a **Final** sense is *ne*.

That . . . never „ „ *ne quando.*

That . . . no one „ „ *ne quis*

But :

That . . . not in a **Consecutive** sense is

ut . . . non.

That . . . never „ „ *ut . . . nunquam.*

That . . . no one „ „ *ut . . .* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{nemo} \\ \textit{or} \\ \textit{nullus.} \end{array} \right.$

2. The Final Conjunction *quo* with the Subjunctive is used for *ut* when followed by an Adjective or Adverb in the Comparative degree, as :—

Work that you may the more easily learn.

Labora quo facilius discas.

3. After Verbs of hindering and preventing *quominus* with the Subjunctive is generally used for *ne*, as :—

Nothing hinders me from doing this.

Nihil me impedit quominus hoc faciam.

4. With words expressing doubt, *quin* (= *qui ne*) with the Subjunctive is used, as :—

There is no doubt that you are ill.

Haud dubium est quin æger sis.

CONSECUTIVE.

1. To express 'too . . . to be' or 'to do' as 'too ill to work,' use the Comparative of the Adjective followed by *quam ut* with the Subjunctive as :—

He is too ill to work.

Ægrior est quam ut laboret.

2. After Negatives and Interrogatives use *quin* (= *qui non*) with the Subjunctive, as :—

Who is there who does not know this ?

Quis est quin hoc sciat?

There is no one who does not know this.

Nemo est quin hoc sciat.

3. 'To be on the point of' is expressed by '*in eo esse*' followed by *ut* with the Subjunctive, as :—

He was on the point of going.

In eo erat ut iret.

4. '*Tantum abest*' has two Clauses subordinate to it, (1) Substantival (Indirect Statement), (2) Adverbial (Consecutive), as :—

He is so far from running that he cannot walk.

Tantum abest ut currat, ut ambulare non possit.

Where the Substantival Clause *ut currat* stands as Subject of *abest*, and the Consecutive Adverbial Clause *ut ambulare non possit* limits *tantum*.



1. He bestows aid freely, that he may be beloved by all.
2. Throw the boy into the sea, that he may learn to swim.
3. The general pardoned the captives, that he might be considered kind.
4. The barbarians were so much frightened, that they fled into the woods.
5. This mountain is so steep, that we cannot climb it.
6. The brave soldier died, and nobody could save him.
7. The boy concealed the books, that nobody might find them.
8. He was wounded so badly, that nobody could save him.
9. He punished all traitors, that his soldiers might never desert him.
10. The traitor was so severely punished, that he never was faithless afterwards.
11. He ran that he might the more easily catch the robbers.

12. The general sent his men to the river to fetch water.
13. I shall send my servant to inquire whether the city has been taken.
14. He climbed the mast that he might more easily see the enemy.
15. The king was so mad that no one obeyed him.
16. No one hitherto has been so imprudent as to do this.
17. The crash was so great that it actually² roused all the inhabitants.
18. I am afraid you are too deaf to hear what I say.
19. Go to the town to buy food.
20. There are some who are so credulous as to believe this story.
21. The slave was so faithful that he perished to save his master.
22. This lake is so deep that the water never freezes.
23. Nothing will hinder me from going into Italy.
24. I do not doubt that the city will be taken.
25. Who is there who does not hate wasps?
26. There is no doubt that the rain has spoiled the wheat.
27. The storm was so terrible that the horses were frightened.
28. There is no one who cannot sing this song.
29. I am teaching you that you may all become learned.
30. This¹ boy is so far from becoming learned that he cannot even read.
31. The servant mounted his horse that he might the more speedily tell his master that the robbers were approaching.
32. I am afraid you cannot understand me.
33. The sun is so hot that no one can go into the fields.

34. Some persons are so foolish as to climb mountains to-day.
35. I was on-the-point-of-sending for you.
36. I am so far from running to-day, that I cannot walk.
37. Give me water that I may drink.
38. Cæsar sent ambassadors to the enemy to demand that the town should be surrendered to him.
39. This man is so proud that he is unwilling to listen to me.
40. I heard that the general was on-the-point-of taking the city.



NOTES.

- (1) **This** boy will be in the **Dative** case after *abest*.
- (2) If it is wanted to call particular attention to something being actually a fact, the Perfect Subjunctive (or, more strictly, the Subjunctive of the Aorist) is used after a Historic tense in the Main Clause.

EXERCISE XXII.



SYNTAX NOTES.

CAUSAL CLAUSES.

Causal Clauses are introduced by the Conjunctions *quod* and *quia* (because) and *quum* (since).

The Verb in a Causal Clause introduced by *quod* or *quia* is in the **Indicative** when the cause is stated as an actual fact, but when the cause is merely **alleged**, and not admitted as a fact, the **Subjunctive** must be used, as:—

Pugnare non potest quod claudus est.

He cannot fight because he is lame.

Themistocles noctu ambulabat quod dormire non posset.

Themistocles used to walk at night because (as he said) he could not sleep.

In the second example the use of the **Subjunctive** shows that it was the reason alleged by Themistocles.

The Verb in a Causal Clause introduced by *quum* (since) is in the **Subjunctive**.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

Temporal Clauses are introduced by the following Conjunctions:—

Quum or *cum* (when)
Ubi (when)

{ with the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive when a historical account is given of any event—or if it is intended to mark not only the time of the event, but something which naturally occurred before it.

Cæsar quum hæc audivisset iratus est.
 Cæsar, when he had heard this, was angry.

Quum or *cum*, (when)
Ut (when)

{ with the Indicative when the particular time at which anything happened is stated, as :—

Ubi (when)
Simul atque (as soon as)

Fam ver appropinquabat quum Hannibal ex hibernis profectus est.

Quoties (as often as)
Quamdiu (as long as)

Spring was already drawing near when Hannibal marched out of winter quarters.

Dum (whilst) is followed by the **Indicative**.

Dum } (until) are followed by the **Subjunctive**.
Donec }

{ are followed by the Indicative when the event mentioned in the Temporal Clause actually happened, but by the Subjunctive when it has not yet happened, and therefore is in any sense conditional as :—

Antequam } (before)
Priusquam }

Cæsar, postquam urbem ceperat, in castra rediit.

Postquam (after)

Cæsar returned to camp after he had taken the city.

Ne abiveris priusquam omnia audiveris.

Do not go away before you have heard all.

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

The Ablative Absolute (so called because it is freed from agreement with any other words in the sentence) is a shortened Adverbial Clause, Temporal, Causal, Concessive or Conditional, consisting of two words agreeing together in the Ablative Case, as :—

Regibus exactis, consules creati sunt.

After the kings had been driven out, consuls were chosen.

Literally ‘**Kings having been driven out ;**’ but this mode of translation should always be avoided, and the Ablative Absolute should be translated by a Clause, most commonly by a Temporal Clause introduced by ‘**after**’ or ‘**on,**’ thus:—

Cæsare mortuo.

On the death of Cæsar.

But the Ablative Absolute may be composed of any two words in the Ablative, not necessarily a Participle, and a Noun, as : *Te duce*, under your leadership, (*lit.* ‘you being leader.’) *Te veniente*, Now that you are come.



1. Cæsar was beloved by his soldiers because he was just.
2. Since these¹ things are so, I cannot remain here.
3. Cæsar was angry with the soldier because (as he thought) he had been faithless to him.
4. Because you are not clever you must not on that² account despair.
5. For this³ reason we have two ears and one mouth, that we may hear much and speak little.

6. He returned home because (as he said) he had forgotten something.
7. I advise you to leave Italy, not because I think you unwell, but because I think you are wasting-time.
8. Fabius, the dictator, was unwilling to fight, because he wished to delay.
9. The judges condemned him for breaking-his word.
10. Since you are so deaf I cannot teach you.
11. I pity you because ⁴ you are so dull.
12. The thief was silent because he knew he was guilty.
13. He came to me, because he believed that I would help him.
14. When the barbarians heard that Cæsar was coming they fled.
15. On hearing this, I immediately returned home.
16. Before he became lame, he was able to walk for many hours every day.
17. After breaking down the bridge, the soldiers pitched their camp near the river.
18. On the third day after the city had been surrounded, the enemy surrendered to Cæsar.
19. Whilst⁵ these things were going on at Rome, the consul was waging war on the barbarians in Gaul.
20. As long as you are so deceitful no one will believe you.
21. We could not set out to-day because the rain was so heavy.
22. While you boys are wasting time, I cannot teach you.
23. The general was unwilling to fight because the omens were not lucky.
24. He waited until his friend returned.

25. Stay here till I call you.
26. As soon as you hear me calling, I beg you to come to me.
27. The captives were murdered before Cæsar arrived.
28. The general died before finishing the walls.
29. Before you fight there is need of counsel.
30. When the fight was ended, the barbarians sent messengers to Cæsar to beg that they might be allowed to bury their dead.
31. When the general arrived, he summoned his men before him to exhort them to fight bravely.
32. When the enemy were seen our men charged them.
33. On the death of the consul, the enemy became more daring.
34. In the reign of Nero, a certain soothsayer came to Rome, and deceived many people.
35. On your return, I will give you what you desire.
36. The boy was drowned because he could not swim.
37. On the arrival of messengers, the consul ordered his men to set out for Rome.
38. When this was announced to the king, he ordered the traitor to be put to death.
39. Without⁶ your help I cannot do this.
40. Cæsar, after taking the citadel, set it on fire.



NOTES.

- (1) Since these things are so, *quæ quum ita sint*, the Relative is always put first in a Clause when it is equivalent to *et—is* or *et—hic*.

- (2) On that account, *propterea*; a Causal Clause is often strengthened by the use of *propterea* in the Main Clause.
- (3) For this reason, *idcirco*; a Final Clause is often strengthened by the use of *idcirco* in the Main Clause.
- (4) *Qui*, Causal.
- (5) *Dum*, whilst, is usually followed by the Present Indicative, which is translated as though it were the Imperfect.
- (6) Without your help, say, 'You not helping.'

EXERCISE XXIII.

*RECAPITULATORY.*

1. I believe that our¹ friend Balbus who built the wall will always be famous.
2. I am sure that you have not finished your work.
3. News was brought to the consul that the chiefs of the enemy had summoned an assembly to decide whether a battle should be fought before night.
4. This law will take away from the people the right-of-appeal.
5. The farmer told his labourers to provide food for the horses.
6. It is-a-well-known-fact that the character of these barbarians is disgraceful.
7. It is expedient that those who plot against the state should-be-put-to-death.
8. Nothing now hinders you from aiming at the dictatorship.
9. He accused the young man of neglecting his business.
10. The general promised to make an honourable treaty with the enemy.
11. The old man when advanced-in-years used to go into the woods every day to cut down trees.

12. The celebrated Alexander having summoned his soldiers exhorted them to fight bravely.
13. I advise you not to plunge into the lake when you have just finished dinner (*lit.* risen from dinner).
14. Can you tell me when the ship will sail?
15. The general ordered a thousand horsemen and three thousand foot-soldiers to advance before night.
16. The inhabitants were so much frightened by the earthquake, that they were unwilling to return to their houses.
17. In our army many of the soldiers are so young, that they are not able to endure hardships.
18. I believe the deserters will be caught.
19. So far am I from admiring the old man, that I hate him.
20. This boy does not work, because as he says, he is unwell.
21. These recruits are too young to fight.
22. The more² this boy has, the more he wants.
23. Climb to the top of the mountain, that you may the more easily see the battle.
24. News was brought to Cæsar that the enemy had pitched their camp two miles off.
25. It is said that the barbarians had spears six feet long.
26. The consul ordered his men to assemble at the bridge at daybreak.
27. Whilst Hannibal was besieging Capua, some of the inhabitants plotted to betray the city.
28. Before the death of Cæsar, terrible portents are said to have been seen at Rome.
29. He promised to send me the swiftest³ dogs he had.

30. On the last night we spent at Athens we dined with Euripides (*lit.* on that night which we spent at Athens last).
31. This man will succeed to the crown,⁴ they say, on his brother's death.
32. Our soldiers said that they would never take up arms against their own countrymen.
33. Word was brought to the dying general that the enemy were defeated, and⁵ were flying in all directions.
34. Whenever he saw his men giving way, he used to encourage them with the hope of great booty.
35. While he was sailing from Italy, he fell ill, and died on reaching Athens.
36. I was persuaded to leave Rome, that I might avoid the unhealthy season.
37. There are some who deny that he is able to manage this business.
38. During the⁶ reign of Tiberius the Roman army besieged the city.
39. On hearing this, the consul determined to burn the city, and⁷ send all the citizens to Rome as hostages.
40. A certain philosopher was so cautious, that he is said to have once exclaimed that he would burn his coat, if he thought⁸ that it was aware of his plan.



NOTES.

(1) Our friend Balbus, *noster* Balbus.

(2) The more . . . the more, *quo plus . . . eo plus*.

- (3) The swiftest dogs he had ; put the Superlative in the Relative Clause, and say 'the dogs which he had most swift.'
- (4) To succeed to the crown, *excipere regnum*.
- (5) Omit and by using a Participle for were defeated, agreeing with enemy.
- (6) During the reign of Tiberius ; say, while Tiberius was reigning.
- (7) Omit and, and express burn the city by an Ablative Absolute.
- (8) If he thought, *si putavisset*.

EXERCISE XXIV.



SYNTAX NOTES.

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES.

Conditional Clauses are introduced by the Conjunctions *si* (if), *nisi*, or *si non* (unless, if . . . not).

In every Conditional Sentence there are two parts, (1) the 'if Clause' or Protasis; (2) the 'then Clause' or Apodosis; the latter being, of course, the Main Clause.

There are three classes of Conditional sentences in Latin :

1. Both Verbs (that is the Verb in the 'if Clause' and the Verb in the 'then Clause') are in the **Indicative**.

When there is no idea of uncertainty, as :—

Si quid habeo, do.

If I have anything, I give it.

2. Both Verbs are in a **Primary Tense of the Subjunctive** [or more strictly speaking Subjunctive in the 'if Clause,' and Conjunctive in the 'then Clause'].

When uncertainty is expressed, as :—

Si quid habeam, dem.

If I were to have anything, I would give it.

3. Both Verbs are in a **Historic Tense** of the **Subjunctive** [Subjunctive in the 'if Clause,' Conjunctive in the 'then Clause'].

When Improbability and Impossibility are expressed, as :—

Si quid haberem, darem.

If I were to have anything (which is quite improbable);
I would give it.

Si quid habuissem, dedissem.

If I had had anything (which I had not, and could not possibly have had), I would have given it.

In *Oratio Obliqua*, or Indirect Speech, the 'then Clause' will be the Accusative and Future Infinitive, the 'if Clause' remaining in the Subjunctive Mood, and in a Primary or Historic Tense, according as the Verb introducing the Indirect Speech is in a Primary or Historic Tense, as :—

Cæsar said that if he took the city he would burn it.
Cæsar dixit si urbem caperet se accensurum esse.



1. If you touch this, you will be punished.
2. If we were to do this, we should make-a-mistake.
3. If we fought with the enemy, we should win.
4. If I die, said the old man, I shall leave my property to my children.
5. If we climb this mountain, we shall perish.
6. If any ship were to come into the harbour, I should like to sail.
7. If you do not obey my orders, you will be punished.
8. If you had not done this, you would not now¹ be undergoing punishment.

9. If you see my brother, ask him to come to me.
10. The old man said that if he could not obtain-his-request, he should die.
11. I will do this, if I can.²
12. Cæsar promised his men to give them rewards, if they took the city.
13. The celebrated philosopher declared that he would have been illustrious, if he had been an Athenian.
14. If you do this, you see me to-day for the last time.
15. If so many examples of valour do not move you, nothing will ever move you.
16. If you had not helped us, we should certainly have perished.
17. My friend promised to come here if he could.
18. I shall go to Rome to-morrow, if nothing hinders me.
19. If we had not been dining, we should have welcomed you.
20. If you were to go-on-learning for twenty years, you would not be able to sing.
21. That boy always runs away, if I ask him to bathe.
22. He said he would have come to me, if he had not been prevented by illness.
23. If you do not come, I shall-be-sorry.
24. If the soldiers had been brave, they would not now be captives.
25. If you were to shout, no one could hear you.



NOTES.

- (1) Now is not to be translated, but merely shows that the Imperfect Tense is to be used.
- (2) If I can = if I shall be able. Notice this idiom.

EXERCISE XXV.



SYNTAX NOTES.

CONCESSIVE CLAUSES.

Concessive Clauses are introduced by the Conjunctions *etsi, etiamsi, tametsi* (although, whereas, even if) with the Subjunctive, in the case of an unlikely supposition; with the Indicative, when a fact is stated.

Also by *quamquam* (although), which is nearly always followed by the **Indicative**.

Also by *quamvis, licet, ut* (granting that, even allowing that) with the Subjunctive as:—

Cæsar, quamquam urbem accendit, tamen civibus pepercit.

Cæsar, although he burnt the city, nevertheless spared the citizens.

COMPARATIVE CLAUSES.

Comparative Clauses are most shortly introduced by the Conjunctions *tanquam* and *quasi* (as if, as though) followed by the **Subjunctive** Mood (usually in the Imperfect Tense), as:—

Amo te quasi frater esses.

I love you as though you were my brother.

The fuller form of this Construction would be :—

Tam amo te, perinde ac si amarem te, si frater esses.

I so love you, exactly as I should love you, if you were my brother [you not being my brother, or likely to be].

This accounts for the apparent breaking of the rule of Consecution of Tenses in the first example, *esses* being really the 'if Clause' of a Conditional Sentence, of which the 'then Clause' is suppressed.



1. The Romans, although they were weary with marching, yet advanced in order.
2. The soldiers lay as if they were dead.
3. Although you are not able to come to me, yet I beg you to write to me.
4. The general, though he knew not where the enemy's camp was, yet set out with all his forces.
5. Cæsar swore that he would not return to the camp, unless as a conqueror.
6. He eats as though he had not eaten for many days.
7. While these things were going on at Rome, the Gauls were stirring up rebellion among the cities friendly to the Romans.
8. Do not set out until you have received a letter from me.
9. Phocion was a poor man, though he could have been very rich.
10. We love our house, though it is a small one.
11. That which is dishonourable, although it is hidden, yet does not become honourable.

12. I should have fallen, if you had not held me up.
13. We must obey the laws, though they be unjust.
14. You must guard your house, lest thieves enter.
15. Though worn out with pain, still I will endeavour to come to you in a few days.
16. I can hear your voice, although I cannot see your face.
17. He speaks as though he were a very old man.
18. Since this is the case, I must leave Italy at once.
19. The noise was so great that no one could sleep.
20. There are some who are so dull as not to understand this.
21. When this was made known, all the citizens mourned.
22. On arriving at Rome, Cæsar collected all his friends together, and addressed them.
23. The minds of the citizens were so much changed towards Pericles, that an open rebellion broke out.
24. The boys were afraid that their father when he returned would punish them.
25. The soldiers thereupon raised a shout, and charged the enemy's cavalry.
26. As soon as Cæsar reached the town, he assembled the allies, and exhorted them not to despair.
27. When the barbarians arrived, our men at once attacked them.
28. When Cæsar arrived, he sent for the captains of the tenth legion.
29. These men were killed before our soldiers arrived.
30. Before crossing the river, the general sent out scouts to reconnoitre.
31. Aristides was exiled from his country for¹ being too just.

32. I will give you a reward on condition² of your catching the robber.
33. Since you so order it, I will come to you.
34. If you are afraid of the dog, he will bite you.
35. Whilst the general was speaking, a messenger suddenly entered.
36. He hastened to Rome, to defend the city.
37. Though the Romans seemed to have gained-the-day, yet they had lost many brave men.
38. At daybreak a messenger arrived, bringing-word that the enemy were encamped near the town.
39. The messenger was so weary that he could scarcely utter a word.



NOTES.

(1) For being = because.

(2) On condition of = if.

EXERCISE XXVI.



SYNTAX NOTES.

ORATIO OBLIQUA.

Oratio Obliqua or Indirect Speech, is the words of a speaker reported indirectly, in the Third Person.

When a speaker's actual words are used it is **Oratio Recta**.

The Chief Rules of **Oratio Obliqua** are:—

1. Only the **Third Person** of **Verbs** can be used.
2. Only **Pronouns** of the **Third Person** can be used.
3. All **Verbs**, which in the actual words used, are **Verbs** of direct statement, and so in the Indicative Mood, become **Accusative** and **Infinitive** in **Oratio Obliqua**.
4. All **Verbs** which are in Subordinate Clauses in **Oratio Recta**, must be in the **Subjunctive** Mood in **Oratio Obliqua**.
5. If the **Verb** which introduces the **Oratio Obliqua** is in a **Historic Tense** (and it usually is so), then all the **finite Verbs** in **Oratio Obliqua** must be in a **Historic Tense**; if otherwise, they must be all **Primary**.

6. Certain words are necessarily changed, as :—

ORATIO RECTA.

ORATIO OBLIQUA.

<i>nunc</i>	becomes	<i>tunc.</i>
<i>hodie</i>	„	<i>illo die.</i>
<i>heri</i>	„	<i>priore die.</i>
<i>cras</i>	„	<i>postero die.</i>
<i>hic</i>	„	(<i>illic.</i>
		(<i>ibi.</i>

7. Imperatives (*i.e.*, Direct Commands) in **Oratio Recta** become Indirect Commands in **Oratio Obliqua**; *ut* being usually omitted, but not, of course, *ne*.

8. Direct Questions in **Oratio Recta** in the **Second** Person become Indirect Questions in **Oratio Obliqua**. Questions in the **First** or **Third** Persons in **Oratio Recta** become Accusative and Infinitive (retaining the Interrogative word) in **Oratio Obliqua**.

N.B.—If a remark or explanation by the speaker or writer, or a description of something actually existing apart from what is being related, occurs in a Subordinate Clause, then the Indicative is used, as :—

Cæsar was informed that the inhabitants of Sulmo (a town which is near Corfinium), were willing to surrender.

Cæsar certior factus est incolas Sulmonis (quæ prope Corfinium est) se dedere velle.

Here the Clause in brackets is merely a remark of the writer, and not part of the information given to Cæsar.

Virtual Oratio Obliqua occurs when the thoughts or words or alleged reasons of another person are expressed, as :—

Aristides patriâ expulsus est, quod præter modum justus esset.

Aristides was driven from his country, because, as people said, he was just beyond measure.



Convert into Oratio Obliqua the following sentences imagining the words 'Cæsar dixit Caio' to be prefixed in each case :—

1. For how much did you buy that farm? I am desirous of buying a farm near the city.
2. I know not what to do with¹ the boys.
3. I seem to myself to have erred, because² I have left my native country.
4. You are not the man to boast.
5. My friends wish to banish you from the country.
6. I do not think myself worthy of so great an honour.
7. You recovered the money by force, which was taken by fraud.
8. I do not doubt that you will return to-morrow.
9. I sent a messenger to the general, to announce to him that you had returned home.
10. If I had received the letters, I would read them aloud now.
11. I will remain here till until you come.
12. Wait until you have heard everything.

13. To me, indeed, Lentulus does not seem inferior to Titus.
14. What do the soldiers think of this treachery?
15. Let our men depart to their homes ; we have routed the enemy in a single battle.
16. Why do the enemy delay? I myself will lead the army to battle on the morrow.
17. When will you return to your country and your friends?
18. If I had not seen you to-day, I should not have believed this report.
19. Take possession of the citadel ; set fire to the houses, but spare the citizens.
20. If our men had not surprised the town, we should not have taken it so quickly.
21. Do not place your soldiers in front of this wood.
22. I am not skilled in sailing ; I prefer a journey by -land.
23. The magistrates have ordered me to release the prisoners before night,
24. Let those who are able to swim cross the river as quickly as possible.
25. Whither can I fly? there is no one to help me.



NOTES.

- (1) **With** = concerning ; express by *de*.
- (2) **Because**, express by *qui* with the Subjunctive.

IDIOMATIC PHRASES AND SENTENCES

IN ENGLISH AND LATIN.



ENGLISH.

LATIN.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>A slave of mine.</i> | 1. Quidam e servis meis. |
| 2. <i>He reduced the barbarians to subjection.</i> | 2. Barbaros suæditionis fecit. |
| 3. <i>The battle took place.</i> | 3. Pugnatum est. |
| 4. <i>As the Romans do.</i> | 4. More Romanorum. |
| 5. <i>Such was his foresight.</i> | 5. Quâ erat prudentiâ. |
| 6. <i>As we have seen in the case of Cæsar.</i> | 6. Quod in Cæsare vidimus. |
| 7. <i>As the evening drew nigh.</i> | 7. Sub vesperum. |
| 8. <i>In the open air.</i> | 8. Sub divo. |
| 9. <i>On the flank. In the van.</i> | 9. A latere. A fronte. |
| 10. <i>On the right wing. In the rear.</i> | 10. A dextro cornu. A tergo. |
| 11. <i>He got his son taught.</i> | 11. Filium docendum curavit. |
| 12. <i>Quicker than was expected.</i> | 12. Opinione celerius. |
| 13. <i>I cannot help going.</i> | 13. { Facere non possum quin
eam.
Non possum non ire. |

ENGLISH.

LATIN.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 14. <i>Till late at night.</i> | 14. Ad multam noctem. |
| 15. <i>On purpose.</i> | 15. De industriâ. |
| 16. <i>Anew.</i> | 16. De novo. |
| 17. <i>Unexpectedly.</i> | 17. De improvviso. |
| 18. <i>As occasion requires.</i> | 18. Pro re natâ. |
| 19. <i>Where in the world?</i> | 19. Ubi terrarum? |
| 20. <i>Much greater.</i> | 20. Multo major. |
| 21. <i>Far otherwise.</i> | 21. Longe aliter. |
| 22. <i>He is in debt.</i> | 22. In ære alieno est. |
| 23. <i>As far as I am concerned
you may.</i> | 23. Per me licet. |
| 24. <i>At my house.</i> | 24. Apud me. |
| 25. <i>All the wisest men.</i> | 25. Sapientissimus quisque. |
| 26. <i>Every ten years.</i> | 26. Decimo quoque anno. |
| 27. <i>They accused him in his
absence.</i> | 27. Absentem reum fecerunt. |
| 28. <i>He did it under compulsion.</i> | 28. Coactus fecit. |
| 29. <i>He did it angrily.</i> | 29. Iratus fecit. |
| 30. <i>No danger.</i> | 30. Nihil periculi. |
| 31. <i>He passed a law that no
one . . .</i> | 31. Legem tulit ne quis . . . |
| 32. <i>He had a prosperous
voyage.</i> | 32. Ex sententiâ navigavit. |
| 33. <i>Hardly anyone came.</i> | 33. Fere nemo venit. |
| 34. <i>Deprived of his rights as
a citizen.</i> | 34. Capite deminutus. |

ENGLISH.

LATIN.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 35. <i>On trial for high treason and embezzlement.</i> | 35. Reus majestatis et rerum repetundarum. |
| 36. <i>With all one's might.</i> | 36. Pro viribus. |
| 37. <i>I never see him without laughing.</i> | 37. Eum nunquam video quin rideam. |
| 38. <i>The city was taken without a man being killed.</i> | 38. Urbs capta est, ne uno quidem interfecto. |
| 39. <i>He came without delaying.</i> | 39. Haud moratus venit. |
| 40. <i>He went away without speaking.</i> | 40. Abiit, neque locutus est. |
| 41. <i>He will not believe without seeing.</i> | 41. Credere non vult nisi videat. |
| 42. <i>On the motion of Cicero, the measure was proposed.</i> | 42. Auctore Cicerone, lex lata est. |
| 43. <i>At the urgent request of Cicero, the measure was carried.</i> | 43. Instante Cicerone, lex perlata est. |
| 44. <i>An opportunity offered.</i> | 44. Data est facultas. |
| 45. <i>Rearguard. Vanguard. Reinforcements. Auxiliaries.</i> | 45. Primum agmen. Novissimum agmen. Subsidia. Auxilia. |
| 46. <i>To pitch a camp ; to break up a camp.</i> | 46. Castra ponere ; castra movere. |
| 47. <i>To sound a retreat.</i> | 47. Receptui canere. |
| 48. <i>To join battle.</i> | 48. Proelium committere. |
| 49. <i>To declare war.</i> | 49. Bellum indicere. |

ENGLISH.

LATIN.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 50. <i>To aim at a revolution.</i> | 50. Novis rebus studere. |
| 51. <i>To take the oath.</i> | 51. In verba jurare. |
| 52. <i>To sell as spoil.</i> | 52. Sub hastâ vendere. |
| 53. <i>To sell as a slave.</i> | 53. Sub coronâ vendere. |
| 54. <i>To cheat.</i> | 54. Verba dare. |
| 55. <i>Some ran one way, others another.</i> | 55. Alii alio currebant. |
| 56. <i>Each will do his own business.</i> | 56. Suum quisque negotium faciet. |
| 57. <i>I am different from what I once was.</i> | 57. Alius sum atque olim fui. |
| 58. <i>Many great dangers.</i> | 58. Multa et magna pericula. |
| 59. <i>He was alike faithless in peace and war.</i> | 59. Tam in pace quam in bello infidus erat. |
| 60. <i>We were almost perishing.</i> | 60. Minimum abfuit quin periremus. |
| 61. <i>The sooner the better.</i> | 61. Quo citius, eo melius. |
| 62. <i>He was more brave than cautious.</i> | 62. Fortior erat quam cautior. |
| 63. <i>The day after the battle.</i> | 63. Postridie pugnam. |
| 64. <i>Beyond belief.</i> | 64. Supra fidem. |
| 65. <i>For heaven's sake.</i> | 65. Per te deos oro. |
| 66. <i>Instead of fighting, they fled.</i> | 66. Quum pugnare deberent, terga hostibus dedere. |
| 67. <i>The extraordinary ability he showed.</i> | 67. Ingenium, quod singulare præstitit. |
| 68. <i>A famous general.</i> | 68. Dux præclarus. |

ENGLISH.

LATIN.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 69. <i>An infamous man.</i> | 69. Vir famosus. |
| 70. <i>A mortal wound.</i> | 70. Vulnus mortiferum. |
| 71. <i>To aim at high office.</i> | 71. Honores petere. |
| 72. <i>The Senate and the Roman people decreed.</i> | 72. Senatus populusque Romanus decrevit. |
| 73. <i>The spectators wondered.</i> | 73. Qui hæc videbant, mirabantur. |
| 74. <i>Be sure to come.</i> | 74. Fac venias. |
| 75. <i>The learned Cicero.</i> | 75. Cicero, vir doctissimus. |
| 76. <i>Your brave father.</i> | 76. Pater tuus, vir fortissimus. |
| 77. <i>He puts on his toga.</i> | 77. { Induit se togâ
or,
Togam sibi induit. } |
| 78. <i>To be hurtful to.</i> | 78. { Detrimeto
Damno } esse. |
| 79. <i>To go out of office.</i> | 79. Magistratu abire. |
| 80. <i>To inflict punishment on anyone.</i> | 80. { Pœna
Supplicio } aliquem afficere. |
| 81. <i>What news?</i> | 81. Quid novi? |
| 82. <i>To bring an action against anyone for bribery.</i> | 82. Aliquem de ambitu reum facere. |
| 83. <i>To be condemned for embezzlement.</i> | 83. De rebus repetundis damnari. |
| 84. <i>A three days' march.</i> | 84. Tridui iter. |
| 85. <i>There is a great difference between reviling and accusing.</i> | 85. Aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare. |

ENGLISH.

LATIN.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 86. <i>I questioned one of the bystanders.</i> | 86. Nescio quem prope adstantium interrogavi. |
| 87. <i>Would that he were here !</i> | 87. Utinam adsit ! |
| 88. <i>He deserves to be praised.</i> | 88. Dignus est qui laudetur. |
| 89. <i>To sail down the stream.</i>
<i> up " "</i> | 89. { Secundo } flumine
{ Adverso } navigare. |
| 90. <i>The battle of Cannæ.</i> | 90. Prælium Cannense. |
| 91. <i>To be brief.</i> | 91. Quid plura dicam ? |
| 92. <i>Within the memory of man.</i> | 92. Post hominum memoriam. |
| 93. <i>Marcia, the wife of Cato.</i> | 93. Catonis Marcia. |
| 94. <i>To Cicero's house.</i>
<i>At " "</i> | 94. { Ad } Ciceronem.
{ Apud } |
| 95. <i>Every other day.</i> | 95. Alternis diebus. |
| 96. <i>His object is to . . .</i> | 96. Id agit ut . . . |
| 97. <i>I congratulate you on doing this.</i> | 97. Gratulor tibi quod hoc facis. |
| 98. <i>It is now many years since.</i> | 98. Multi sunt anni quum. |
| 99. <i>When I come I shall inform you.</i> | 99. Quum venero, te certioorem faciam. |
| 100. <i>To lay a charge.</i> | 100. Crimen deferre. |

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES.

1. The consuls threatened that they would kill the men who had taken up arms against the state.

2. When he had been at home five days, he ordered his slaves to set out for Italy to bring his daughter home.

3. Do you not understand why I ask these things, you clever boys?

4. There are some who are so idle as never to read for the sake of learning; do not be such as these.

5. The river is so long that the ships can scarcely reach the town where the general has been besieged a long time, but there is no doubt that he lives.

6. I fear that the men we have sent are prevented from giving him assistance.

7. A certain man, many years ago, discovered that ^{vapor}*steam* was able to move vast weights.

8. Urged by the desire of benefiting his citizens, he told the truth to the Gauls.

9. They all said that he was mad, and put him in prison to restore his ^{mens}*senses*.

10. Overcome by injustice and the desire of completing his work, he became mad.

11. His guards showed him to a certain very wise philosopher, who listened attentively to his words.

12. They then asked the philosopher, not without laughter, what he thought about the madman.

13. He answered very sadly that a man had been made mad by injustice, who had discovered things before unheard of, and had been wiser than all other men.

14. My brother hopes to remain at Rome for three months : he will then, perhaps, go from Rome to Athens : and will return home in the autumn.

15. The farmer told his wife that he had seen a snake in the wood. She asked him whether he had killed it, but he said that he had run away as fast as possible.

16. We all jumped into the water to show you what sort of boys we were.

17. I did not advise you to sing while you were ill.

18. My father told me not to write that letter : you, no doubt, heard what he said.

19. The general did not praise the soldier, although he admired his courage.

20. If you were suddenly to become a rich man, you would not be happier.

21. I believe that you understand what I say.

22. The thieves did not attack the house, because, as they said, it contained neither gold nor gems.

23. If I have never deceived you, you will certainly believe my words.

24. I shall take off these clothes because they are wet.

25. The inhabitants retained the hope of preserving their liberty.

26. I sent my servant to inform you of this : but you were so foolish that you did not believe him.

27. This man appears desirous of slandering his friends.

28. Horatius Cocles was the first to post himself at the extremity of the bridge.

29. There is a tradition that, at Athens, once upon a time an old man entered the theatre.

30. The soldiers hoped that their general would return to them.

31. He had had, he assured me, many friends and few enemies.

32. You and I have been good citizens, but the Roman people will not give us the honour which we seek.

33. They asked me if I knew how the enemy had fought.

34. The Athenians accused Socrates of corrupting young men.

35. They were advised to depart, so off they went.

36. You are not the boys to waste time ! No, by no means !

37. Nothing is so difficult as to be impracticable.

38. A quarrel having arisen between the two brothers, the elder of them departed, for he said that he would not kill the son of his own father.

39. The sooner you go away, the better it will be for us.

40. He asked whether these things were true, and I told him that they were not.

41. We shall not be safe if Cicero is killed.
42. The general ordered the soldiers who were worthy of praise to be collected.
43. Do not read many books, but a few useful ones often, in order that what you know, you may know well.
44. Don't you think that it is good to rise early and to go to rest before it is late?
45. Having lived at Athens for ten years, he went to Rome to see his sister, who loved him very much.
46. We must spare our horses, if we have them, for going long journeys.
47. A merciful man is merciful to his beast.
48. He fell upon the spot where he stood in triumph ten years ago.
49. If you and your wife say that you did see the bird, I believe you, and ask your forgiveness.
50. Writers say that our infantry crossed the river, which was deep, at the same time; but the cavalry were the first to land.
51. It disgusts me; but still it must be done, though I shall repent of it.
52. I do not doubt about his coming.
54. I have asked him to stay at Rome, but I fear that he will not do so.
54. He sent the legates home, and commanded the soldiers to capture the city.
55. He told the consuls that, when the camp had been pitched, he would come himself to see the soldiers.

56. Do not fear the dog ; he feeds on cats and fowls, not rabbits.

57. My sister and I were drawing the cart to town.

58. The birds call you boys robbers, and conceal themselves from you.

59. The wild beasts, which have been wounded, are cruel.

60. The wise son knows his own father, and not only fears but loves him.

61. The top of the mountain was white with snow.

62. The captives will obey their masters, who will send them home to-morrow.

63. There is a palace at Carthage with many riches ; have you not seen it ?

64. The big rabbit in his lifetime was useless ; when dead we valued him highly.

65. We shall not pardon the boys who gather the best flowers now.

66. Do not ask me for silver ; I will give you what you wish to-morrow, if you please me.

67. Have you not punished the robbers by whom you and your sister were frightened yesterday ?

68. There are some who think that Caius is pretending.

69. Who can deny that the man is dead ?

70. He said that, if he had promised anything, he would do it.

71. I will ask whether these things were done by day or night.

72. He first asked me my opinion.

73. This being so, we must spare those who resist us.

74. If any one does this well, he will have pleased the master.

75. He asked his sister to give him a book.

76. If you had loved your father, you would not have suffered this.

77. I am afraid the dog bites.

78. He was so far from running away, that he slew the enemy's general.

79. Having followed the dogs for four hours, I returned home, because (as I thought) my horse was tired.

80. The more I teach, the more they learn.

81. I flogged the men who hurt animals, and my friend did the same when he was consul.

82. A good general learns to lead by reading and hearing.

83. Do you envy the master or the boy? Come, say!

84. This is the house that Jack built, and here is the corn that lay in the house that Jack built.

85. The soldiers, by whom the city was taken, had gone away.

86. I will advise the boy to follow the counsels of his father, which he gave when alive.

87. My sister and I asked the boys for the book they had.

88. The house is so large, that it is always cold without a fire.

89. We do not doubt that you can write a letter well, so do it at once.

90. Shew me the way to the wood, and I will cut down some trees for you.

91. I tell you this that you may enjoy the day by watching me.

92. The wretched horse was so tired that he could not draw the carriage, so we had to walk.

93. He was the first to promise to help me two years ago, and I am grateful to him.

94. That soldier was worthy of being made consul, but instead he was condemned to death.

95. We must all allow that fortune favours the brave. Do you not think so?

96. We envy you your youth, for you have time to learn how to be wise as old men.

97. Do not think these questions hard, but answer bravely.

98. Those audacious men asked the king for a horse, and he commanded them to steal one.

99. The sailors who had black eyes, had fought for nine hours at Corinth.

100. Their wives asked them why they had fought.

101. We call water pure, but all water is not like this.

102. Birds do not build nests in winter, but I know a bird which has four eggs at this time.

103. A barking dog cannot bite, he ceases to bark when he bites.

104. We have been made singers, and have been ordered to remain at home.

105. Having taken the city, the general made the tower a ruin.

106. My dog and I went to town, and the doctor said the dog was ill.

107. He asked me what I had been doing at home.

108. The soldiers were persuaded to spare the woman, with you as their leader.

109. The master said that his leg was broken.

110. The ashes of my book are to be seen by all.

111. The judge promised to give me the key of the house.

112. You asked me, as a boy, to learn the art of singing.

113. The big dog always urges robbers to depart quickly.

114. For four years my friend has gone to the river to bathe at daybreak, but to-day he remains in the town.

115. Children must be sent to gather flowers for honouring the Temple at Delphi.

116. If you have obeyed your masters, you will easily write these words! I hope you will do this. Farewell.

117. You will find that the mountain is too high to be ascended.

118. It is the part of a wise general to observe the motions of the enemy.

119. I am persuaded that the country is ruined.

120. He declared, that the town they loved must be quitted, that they had no hope of assistance; they must take arms and fight a way through the enemy; it was noble to die for one's country.

121. Everybody went to the country in order that they might not die, since the town was full of disease.

122. I beseech you not to spare all those whom you have conquered.

123. It is agreed that this man is very wicked, for he has slain his father with his sword.

124. The general asked the ambassador whether he desired peace.

125. When asked what his name was, he replied that he was called Rufus.

126. To be happier, you have need of more books.

127. While he was walking home, he was cast into prison, because (said they) he was breaking the laws of his country.

128. Such was his strength, that he could overthrow the temple of Jupiter.

129. Having said that he would love her, he kept his word, because he feared the anger of her mother.

130. For ten hours he was without food; in the eleventh he thought that he would die.

131. We ought to know that singing is less useful than riding.

132. The soldiers hoped that Cæsar would not leave the town.

133. They were sent into the fields to reap the corn.

134. The ships must be left in the harbour.

135. Cæsar did not know where the enemy was.

136. They are so skilful, that they can turn their horses in a very small place.

137. On that day the fleet will return home, but they have been there many years.

130. The Athenians were building the walls of their city. This the Lacedæmonians *took amiss*; * but Themistocles deceived them by the following stratagem. He went to Sparta as an ambassador, and denied to the Lacedæmonians that the walls were building. "But," says he, "if you do not believe me, send trusty men, who may inspect the city, and do ye detain me in the meanwhile." They did so.

139. The king, betrayed by his slaves, was killed; and the consul, having led out his forces, finished the war by a great victory.

140. Cæsar said that he had sent two lieutenants to lead out the army which he had prepared for that purpose.

141. My sister and I lived at Carthage for three years, but, soon after, we left that town, and went to Rome.

142. To deceive is reckoned base, to be deceived mournful.

143. Romulus is reported to have become a god.

144. The hopes which we cherish are often deceitful.

145. The senate judged Catilina an enemy of the Commonwealth.

146. Terentia, Cicero's wife, died at-the-age-of 103 years.

147. What is better or what more excellent than kindness?

* *Ægre ferre.*

148. Never was it heard that a crocodile or a cat was injured by an Egyptian.

149. Theocritus was born at Syracuse, but lived also at Alexandria.

150. I am ashamed of my dulness, you are not ashamed of yours.

151. Truth is so strong, that nothing can weaken it.

152. O my son, I fear you will not be long-lived.

153. They chose ten prætors to command the army.

154. I doubt not that there were poets before Homer

155. We must take care to use the fittest words.

156. The kingdom of Alba was Numitor's; but his brother, Amulius, a wicked man, held the supreme power, until Numitor's grandchildren, Romulus and Remus, deposed and killed him, and restored their grandfather, who afterwards enjoyed the sovereignty till his death. Rome, the capital of Latium, founded by Romulus, was built on seven hills. Six kings succeeded Romulus, the last of whom, Tarquin, being expelled, two consuls were elected yearly.

157. I was not unmindful of my boyhood, for I then spent many happy days at Corinth.

158. We ran to the door, but before we reached the threshold, Caius himself bursts into the house; he bitterly sets forth his own injuries and calls me the author of them all.

159. If an egg fall to the ground from a great height, ten thousand men could not replace it again on the spot it fell from.

160. While these things were going on in the Senate, it was announced to the consul, a man of great bravery and ability, that the enemy were approaching Rome, and had pitched their camp on the banks of the Tiber. He called the soldiers together, and exhorted them to be brave, and to be prepared to die for their country. "You see," he exclaimed, "what must be done ; I have trust in you, and under my guidance you will do it."

SELECTED PIECES FOR LATIN PROSE.



1.

A certain trumpeter named Claudius, born at Rome, was captured by the enemy in a war against the Gauls ; he was a brave man, but had many sons and did not wish for death. Therefore, he said to the soldiers who had taken him, 'Do not kill me, for I am unarmed, and have nothing in my hands except this trumpet which was given me. I ask mercy of you ; and then I will return to Rome, and live at home with my wife and children.'

The enemies answered, 'Just on account of this, we will kill you ; because unskilled in fighting yourself, you are accustomed to incite others : prepare for death, you have only a short time to live.' Not only must the wicked be punished, but those who incite others to evil deeds.



2.

Immediately ambassadors were sent to Carthage. Their orders were simply to demand that Hannibal and *despoil* his principal officers should be given up because they

had attacked the allies of Rome, ^{contra} *in breach* of the treaty, and if this were refused, to declare war. The Carthaginians tried to discuss the question, whether by the attack on Saguntum they had broken the treaty; but to this the Romans would not listen. At length M. Fabius ^{colligo (3)} *gathered up* his toga, as if he was wrapping up something in it, and holding it out thus folded together, he said, 'Behold, here are peace and war; take which you choose?' The Carthaginian suffete or judge answered, 'Give whichever thou wilt.' Hereupon Fabius ^{decutio} *shook out* the folds of his toga, saying, 'Then here we give you war!' to which several members of the council ^{accipio} shouted in answer, 'With all our hearts we *welcome* it.' Thus the Roman ambassadors left Carthage, and returned straight to Rome.

3.

X They say that bears use wonderful stratagems in order to catch deer, for they are not able to catch them by running, since they are much swifter. The deer loves to feed at the bottom of the mountain. The bear pursues them by scent until he sees them. They say that he then ascends the rock cautiously, and when he has arrived at the summit, that he pushes down rocks at them. Sometimes one of the deer is wounded by the rock, and then the bear descends and seizes it.

4.

Cæsar was fighting bravely with all his troops, when he was told that an ambassador had arrived to see him. He only asked him who he was, and whence he came, and told him that he would make peace with his enemies after the battle. After defeating the foe, Cæsar received him kindly, and sent him home loaded with gifts. The legate thanked the general and left the camp ; if he had not done so, he would have been killed by the soldiers.

5.

THEMISTOCLES I.

The answer of the oracle about wooden walls in the Second Persian War is so interpreted by Themistocles, as to save the Greeks.

Xerxes waged war against the whole of Europe with such great forces as no one ever had before or afterwards. For his fleet consisted of twelve hundred men of war, which were followed by two thousand ships of burden ; and the land forces consisted of seven hundred thousand foot soldiers, and four hundred thousand horse. And when the report of their approach had been brought to Greece, and it was said that the Athenians *were* ^{maxime peti} *the principal objects of attack* on account of the battle of Marathon, they sent to Delphi to ^{consulo} *inquire* what they should do with their property. The Pythia answered

them, when they consulted (the oracle), that they should fortify themselves with walls of wood. And when no one understood what the ^{quo} *meaning* ^{valeo} of the answer was, Themistocles persuaded them that Apollo's ^{consilium} *meaning* was that they should collect themselves and their property into ships, for that was the wooden wall ^{significo} *meant* by the god. Having approved of this advice, they add to the ships ^{superior} *they had before* as many triremes, and carry all their property which could be moved, partly to Salamis, and partly to Troezen; they deliver the citadel to the priests and a few old men, for preserving the sacred rites, and the rest of the town they abandon.

6.

THEMISTOCLES II.

The Battles of Thermopylæ and Artemisium.

(B.C. 480.)

The advice of Themistocles was not acceptable to most of the states, and ^{placebat} *it was resolved* that a battle should be fought on land. Therefore chosen men were sent with Leonidas, king of the Lacedæmonians, to ^{occupo} *seize* Thermopylæ, and to prevent the barbarians from advancing any further. They could not withstand the force of the enemy, and all perished in that spot. But

the united fleet of Greece of three hundred ships, of which two hundred were the Athenians', first ^{confligere cum} *encountered* the king's ^{classarius} *naval forces* at Artemisium, between Eubœa and the mainland; for Themistocles ^{quæro} *made for* the straits, that he might not be ^{circumeo} *hemmed in* by ^{multitudo} *numbers*. Here, although they dispersed ^{pari proelio} *after a drawn battle*, yet they did not dare to remain in the same spot; because there was danger that, if part of the enemy's ships ^{supero} *doubled* Eubœa, they would be pressed by a ^{anceps} *two-fold* danger. ^{quo factum est} *The consequence was* that they dispersed from Artemisium, and ^{constituo} *drew up* their fleet at Salamis, ^{adversus} *opposite* to Athens.

7.

THEMISTOCLES III.

Themistocles defeats Xerxes off Salamis by stratagem.

But Xerxes, after the capture¹ of Thermopylæ, at once ^{accedo} *approached* the city, and destroyed it by fire, no one defending it, after having killed² the priests whom he found in the citadel. And when the naval forces, panic-stricken by the news of this disaster, did not dare to remain, and many advised that ^{quisque} *each* should depart to

¹ Abl. abs.

² Abl. abs.

his own¹ home, and defend himself with walls, Themistocles alone ^{resisto} *withstood* (them), and affirmed² that, ^{universus} *if they kept together*, they might be equal to the Persians, but, if they dispersed, ^{testor} *he gave it as his firm opinion*, that they would perish, and he ^{affirmo} *assured* Eurybiades,³ king of the Lacedæmonians, who at that time ^{summæ imperiî præerat} *had the supreme command*, that that would happen. Since he ^{moveo} *influenced* him less than he wished,⁴ he sent the most faithful slave he had to the king by night, to tell him, ^{suis verbis} *from him*, that his adversaries were flying; and, if they had dispersed, they would finish the war with greater ^{labor} *trouble* and in a longer time, when he was compelled to pursue them ^{singuli} *one by one*; but, if he attacked them at once, he would in a short time crush them ^{universus} *when they were united*. This advice ^{eo valebat} *had such weight* that all were compelled ^{ingratiis} *against their will to fight it out*. Xerxes, on hearing this, believing that ^{nihil doli subesse} *no stratagem was behind*, fought on the next day in a spot most ^{alienus} *unfavourable* to himself, and most ^{opportunus} *favourable* for his enemies, in a sea so narrow that the vast number of his ships could not be ^{explico} *spread out*. ^{Ergo} *So* he was defeated rather by the advice of Themistocles, than by the arms of Greece.

¹ Pl.² Imperf.³ Dat. c.⁴ Subj.

8.

THEMISTOCLES IV.

*Themistocles by a clever message deceives Xerxes, and
frees Greece.*

Although Xerxes had managed the affair badly, yet he had such great forces left, that, even with these, he could crush his enemies. Again he was driven from the same favourable position. For Themistocles, fearing that he would ^{persevero} *continue* to ^{bellare} *wage war*, informed him that ^{id agi} *it was now intended* that the bridge, which he had made ^{dissolvo} *across*¹ the Hellespont, should be ^{ille} *destroyed*, and that *he* ^{excludo} *should be prevented* ^{reditu} *from returning* into Asia; and he ^{persuadeo} *convinced* him of this. So, by the same way by which he had marched in six months, he returned into Asia in less than thirty days, and declared that he had not been defeated by Themistocles, but preserved by him. Thus, by one man's cleverness, Greece was set free, and Asia succumbed to Europe.

¹ In. abl.

THEMISTOCLES V.

Themistocles builds the harbour of Piræus and the walls of Athens; the Lacedæmonians object.

Themistocles was distinguished in the war, and no less (so) in peace: for when the Athenians were using the harbour of Phalerum, (which was) neither a large nor good one, by his advice, the threefold harbour of Piræus was constructed, and it was ^{circumdo} *surrounded* with walls,¹ ^{æquiparo} *to equal* the city itself in ^{dignitas} *beauty*. The same man restored the walls of the Athenians at his own extreme peril. For the Lacedæmonians, saying that no city outside Peloponnesus ought to have fortified places for the enemy to ^{possideo} *occupy*, tried to ^{prohibeo ne} *prevent* the Athenians from building. ^{Hoc longe alio spectabat} *The object of this was very different from what* ^{atque} they wished it to ^{videri.} *appear*. For the Athenians by two victories, Marathon and Salamis, had obtained such great renown among all nations, that the Lacedæmonians ^{intelligo} *foresaw* that there would be a dispute ^{sibi cum his} *with them* about the ^{principatus} *chief command*. Wherefore they desired that they should be as weak² ^{quam} *as possible*. But ^{postquam} *when* they heard³

¹ Dative.² Superlat.³ Perf. indic.

that the walls were being built, they sent ambassadors to Athens to forbid it to be done. On their arrival the Athenians stopped, and said they would send ambassadors to them on this matter. This embassy Themistocles undertook, and at first set out alone; ^{præcipio} *he gave orders* that the rest of the ambassadors should ^{tum} *not* set out ^{quum} *until* the height of the wall seemed sufficient; meanwhile that everyone, slaves and children, should ^{opus facere neque} *work, and spare* ^{ullus} *no* place, whether it was sacred or profane, public or private, which they thought fit for fortifying. The consequence was that the walls of the Athenians ^{consto ex} *consisted of* chapels and tombstones.

 10.

THEMISTOCLES VI.

Themistocles deceives the Lacedæmonians, and censures them.

But Themistocles, when he came to Lacedæmon, was unwilling to approach the ^{magistratus} *Ephors*, and ^{dare operam ut duco} *took care to spin out* the time as much as possible, giving as his reason that he was waiting for his colleagues. Meanwhile, the rest of the ambassadors arrived. And when he had heard from them that not much of the fortifications

^{supersum}
remained (to be done), ^{accedere ad} *he had an audience of* the Ephors,
^{contendo apud}
 and *asserted before* them that false tidings had been
^{defero} ^{his}
brought to them; wherefore it was right that they should
 send good and distinguished men, in whom they trusted,
^{exploro}
 to *inquire into* the matter; meanwhile, that they should
^{mos} ^{gero}
 retain him as a hostage. His *request* was *granted*, and
^{honor}
 three ambassadors, *who had filled*¹ the highest *offices*,
 were sent to Athens. Themistocles ordered his col-
^{prædico}
 leagues to set out with them, and *charged* them not to
 send away the Athenian ambassadors before he himself
 had been released. When he thought that they had
 arrived at Athens, he had an audience of the Ephors
^{liberrime profiteor}
 and senate of the Lacedæmonians, and *stoutly maintained*
 before them that the Athenians, by his advice, had
 fortified with walls the public gods, the gods of their
 native land, and their household gods, that they might
 the more easily defend them from the enemy: and that
 in that they had not done what was useless for Greece.
^{propugnaculum}
 For that their city was a *stronghold* in the way of the
^{apud}
 barbarians, *before* which the king's fleet had already
 twice suffered shipwreck. But that the Lacedæmonians
^{qui}
 had acted badly and unjustly, *for they* had rather *had*

¹ part. fungor.

intueor utilis ipse dominatio
an eye to what concerned their own supremacy, than to
 what concerned the whole of Greece. Wherefore, if they
 wished to receive back their own ambassadors, they
 must release him, otherwise they would never receive
 them back into their country.

11.

The Battle of Arbela. (B.C. 331.)

I.

Meanwhile, Alexander, that he might march round
 the place of ambush pointed out by a deserter, and
 occur meet Darius, who was defending the wing, ordered his
 line to advance ^{obliquus} *sideways*. Darius also directed his line
 to the same place, having warned Bessus to order the
 Massagetan cavalry to attack Alexander's left wing
 from the side. He himself kept before him the ^{falcatus} *scythe*
 chariots, and, on a given signal, he poured them in a
 body against the enemy. The charioteers rushed on
 with slackened reins to overwhelm the enemy by an
 unforeseen attack. Some, therefore, were cut to pieces
 by the spears which projected beyond the ^{temo} *chariot poles*,
 others by the scythes fastened to both sides. And the
 Macedonians did not give way by degrees, but their
 ranks were thrown into confusion by a headlong flight.

Mazæus struck terror into the ^{perculusus} *disheartened men*, having ordered a thousand horsemen to be brought up for ^{diripio} *plundering* the baggage, believing that the captives would break their chains, when they saw their friends approaching.

12.

Battle of Arbela.

II.

This did not ^{fallo} *escape the notice* of Parmenio, who was on the left; therefore he quickly sent Polydamas to the king to ^{ostendo} *point out* to him the danger, and to consult what ought to be done. He replied, 'Go, tell Parmenio, that if we win the battle we shall not only retake our own property, but also seize that of the enemy. Wherefore let him not draw off any men from the battle, but let him fight bravely, ^{contemno} *giving no thought* to the loss of the baggage.' Meanwhile, the barbarians ^{turbo} *had made havoc* among the baggage, and, most of the guards being slain, the captives burst their chains, and seized whatever came in their way to arm themselves, and, having joined their own cavalry, charged the Macedonians who were ^{circumvenio} *hemmed in* on both sides: and those who were round

Sisygambis, overjoyed, announced that Darius had won the day, and that the enemy was overwhelmed with immense slaughter ; for they believed that there was the same good fortune on every side, and that the victorious Persians had ^{discurro ad} *dispersed* to the spoil. Sisygambis, when the captives were exhorting her to ease her mind from grief, ^{persevero} *remained* in the same state as she was before. Not a ^{vox excido} *word fell from* her, her colour did not change, she sat so motionless that it was doubtful to those who looked at her what she ^{malo} *desired*.

13.

Battle of Arbela.

III.

Meanwhile, Menidas, captain of Alexander's cavalry, had come up to bring assistance to the baggage ; but he could not withstand the charge of the Scythians and Cadusii, and fled back to the king, when the ^{certamen} *skirmish* had been scarcely ^{tento} *begun*, rather a witness of the loss of the baggage than an avenger. Already grief had overcome Alexander's advice, and he began to be alarmed that the ^{cura} *anxiety* of retaking their property had ^{averto} *drawn*

away the men from the battle. Therefore he sent Arêtes, captain of the spearmen, against the Scythians.

Meanwhile, the chariots which had harassed the line in the front ranks had attacked the phalanx. The

Macedonians received the charge with renewed ^{animi} *courage*, their line was like a rampart, they had joined spears

and ^{suffodio} *pierced* the ^{ilia} *flanks* of those who charged them from either side; then they began to march round the chariots and hurl down the charioteers: a terrific slaughter of

horses and charioteers completed the rout. The ^{Hi} *latter*

could not ^{rego} *control* their frightened horses, who by frequent jerking of their necks had not only shaken off the yoke, but also had overturned the chariots; the wounded dragged on the slain, and were so terrified that they

could not ^{consisto} *stand-their-ground*. A few ^{quadrigæ} *four-horse-chariots* escaped out of the battle, crushing with a miserable

death those through whom they ^{incido} *cut their way*; human limbs, which had been cut off, lay on the ground; and because, while their wounds were still warm, they had no pain, some of them, weak and mutilated, did not

even ^{omitto} *let go* their arms, until, having lost much blood, they fell down dead.

Battle of Arbela.

IV.

Meanwhile Arêtes was terribly harassing the panic-stricken Scythians, who were plundering the baggage on the death of their leader. Then there came up the Bactriani sent by Darius, and turned the fortune of the battle. Therefore many Macedonians were slain at the first charge, and the rest fled back to Alexander.

Then the Persians, ^{suffero} *raising* a shout ^{qualis} *such as* victors are wont to give, charged fiercely on the enemy, as though they were routed on all sides. Alexander alone reproved and exhorted his men, and renewed a battle which had already grown slack, and bade them charge the enemy now that their spirits had been at length restored.

There was ^{rarior acies} *only a skirmish* on the Persian right wing, for the Bactriani had ^{discedo} *gone away* from it to ^{opprimo} *fall upon* the ^{laxatus} baggage. Therefore Alexander charged their *weakened* ranks. Both lines were in confusion. Alexander had an enemy both ^a *in* front and in the rear; those who pressed on him from the rear were ^{premo} *kept in check* by the Agrian cavalry, and the Bactriani, having thrown away the enemy's baggage, ^{reversi} *when they returned*, could not recover their ranks. The two kings, with their armies

almost joined, urged on the fight. Many Persians fell: nearly an equal number were wounded on each side: Darius ^{vehebatur} *was* in his chariot, Alexander on ^{equus} *horseback*: chosen men guarded ^{uterque} *each of them*, forgetful of themselves. For *if the king were lost*¹ they neither wished to be safe, nor could be safe. Each man strove (to obtain) for himself the glory of having slain the king.

15.

Battle of Arbela.

V.

But whether it was an ^{oculorum ludibrium} *optical illusion*, or whether it was a real appearance, the men round Alexander believed they saw, ^{paululum} *a little way* above the king's head, an eagle calmly flying, not alarmed by the sound of arms, or the groans of the dying, and for a long while it seemed rather like one hanging, than flying round Alexander's horse. *At* ^{certe} *any rate* the prophet Aristander, clad in a white robe, and bearing in his right hand a laurel crown, pointed out the bird to the soldiers, who were intent on the fight, as *a* ^{non dubius} *sure* omen of victory. Therefore a wondrous vigour and confidence urged on to the fight those who had before

¹ Abl. abs.

been panic-stricken, and presently Darius' charioteer, who, sitting before him, was guiding the horses, was pierced by a spear. Neither Persians nor Macedonians doubted ^{quin} *that* the king himself had been slain. Wherefore the ^{cognati} *relations* and ^{armigeri} *adherents* of Darius ^{turbo} *threw into confusion*, with a doleful wailing and shouting, the whole line of those who had ^{adhuc} *hitherto* fought¹ with equal ^{mars} *result*; the left wing had deserted the chariot, which was, however, surrounded, and retaken by the right. It is said that Darius, with his scimitar drawn, was in doubt whether or no to avoid the disgrace of flight by an honourable death; and while he was hesitating between hope and despair, by degrees the Persians began to give way, and to open their ranks. Alexander, having changed his horse,—for he had tired out many,—pierced the faces of those who resisted him, the backs of those who fled. And now it was not a battle, but a butchery, when Darius also turned his chariot in flight.

¹ Pres. part.

16.

A peasant on the point of death, since he was not able to leave riches to his sons, wished to ^{excito} *rouse* their minds *to the desire of diligent cultivation¹ of the fields*,

¹ Express by *ad* with acc. of gerund of *colo* and *laboro*.

and to earnest labour. He therefore summoned them to him, and addressed them thus, 'My sons, you see how my property stands; but you must seek in my ^{vinea} vineyard the money which I have ^{servo} saved during my life.' After saying this, the old man died. The sons, thinking that their father had hidden a ^{thesaurus} treasure in the vineyard, take their ^{ligo} spades, and dig up the whole soil of the vineyard. They indeed found no treasure, but by digging the soil they made it so ^{fecundus} fertile that the vines bore fruit most abundantly.

17.

At length his mother Veturia, and his wife Volumnia, with her two children, accompanied by many other Roman matrons, proceeded to the camp of Coriolanus. What the ambassadors of the Senate and the priests of the gods had been unable to effect was accomplished by the tears and entreaties of the women. Coriolanus broke up his camp, and led his legions away from the Roman territory. Some traditions relate¹ that he died immediately afterwards, ^{oppressus} overwhelmed with shame and repentance; whereas according to others, he continued to live among the Volsci, and died an old man. The

¹ Use 'sunt qui tradant.'

temple of Fortuna Muliebris is said to have been dedicated in commemoration¹ of the delivery of Rome by the women.

¹ *Use* 'ob.'

18.

Hereupon James, firing his huts, starts covertly by the help of the smoke, and ^{per alta loca iter facere} *keeping still on the high ground*, at last halts his troops. A little time after, the Earl, also traversing some ^{stagnum} *bogs* and marshes till he arrived at the bottom of this mound, finding the ascent not very difficult, encourages his men to fight. This done, he marches up,¹ the vanguard was commanded by his two sons, the main line by himself, and the rear by Stanley,² the Lord Dacres, with his horse, being appointed as a reserve on all occasions. James, observing this well, and judging that the enemy would fight at a disadvantage,³ exhorts his men to behave themselves like brave soldiers, and thereupon joins battle.

¹ cf. Livy III. 18, in clivum aciem erigunt.

² cf. Livy XXXIV. 28, equites agmen cgebant.

³ cf. praelium iniquum.

19.

While these things were going on, the cavalry had been sent forward to Alba, to remove the multitude to

Rome. The legions were afterwards led thither to demolish the city. When they entered the gates, there was not indeed such tumult or panic as usually takes place with captured cities when, the gates being burst open, or the walls ^{sterno} *levelled* by the ram, or the citadel taken by assault, the shouts of the enemy and the rush of armed men through the city ^{miscere omnia} *throw everything into confusion*; but gloomy silence and speechless sorrow so filled the minds of all, that through fear, doubtful what they should leave, or what they should take with them, and *frequently making inquiries*¹ of each other, they stood at one time at their thresholds, at another wandered about their houses in tears.

¹ Use a Frequentative Verb.

20.

The king seeing this was ^{graviter} *greatly* ^{moveor} *affected*. He said that such fidelity was altogether ^{singularis} *unparalleled* among the Greeks: the example of his noble captive was one which his own ^{cives} *subjects* ought to follow. Then he released the chief of the enemy from his bonds, entertained him at a rich ^{convivium} *banquet*, and sent him back to his own country, ^{onustus} *loaded* with gifts of great value. After this

there was maintained between these two people a ^{fidelis} *loyal*
and ^{continuus} *unbroken* peace.

21.

Hannibal passed over into Italy with a great army ; and if he had been able to join his brother Hasdrubal, the Roman army would have been ruined. But Claudius, having left part of his army in the camp, hastened to Hasdrubal with a few chosen troops, and joined his colleague Livius at break of day, at the river which we have mentioned above.

22.

+ When Cæsar heard their plans he led his army into the territory of Cassivellaunus, to the river Thames. Now this river can only be crossed on foot at one place, and there with difficulty. When he came there he found that a large force of the enemy was on the other bank of the river. So, calling his centurions, he exhorted them, saying that they had already defeated the Britons twice, and would now defeat them again if they obeyed their general. The soldiers immediately ran to the river, and went with such speed, that the enemy, not being able to bear the charge, left the banks and took to flight.

23.

But the king's mother, who was willing to forsake the law of her fathers, sent for the chief men of the state, and when they were come together, she showed them in how great danger they were. They swore to ^{adsum} *stand-by* her (in) whatever plan she should ^{struo} *devise*. So she went to the king her son, and told him that she also wished to ^{colo} *worship* these new gods; and begged that she might receive the young maiden at her coming. The king heard gladly that his mother did not ^{adversor} *oppose* his marriage, and bade her ^{hospitio accipio} *entertain* the strangers as she would. So the queen went forth to meet the bride and her train, and prepared for them a ^{lautus} *sumptuous* banquet, and invited to it the king and all his counsellors. But when they were all gathered in the queen's palace, and they were present who were ^{consciis} *privy* to the plot, the doors were shut, and the king and all the Christians slain, Constantia only being left.

24.

Cæsar complaining one day that the ^{curia} *senate* was so *thinly attended*,¹ Quintus Considius, who was advanced

¹ Was too little frequented by the Fathers.

in years, told him that the senators ^{de industria} *purposely absented themselves*¹ because they feared his arms and soldiers. Cæsar, pretending to *take this freedom in good part*,² addressed the old man in the following words: 'Why, then, Considius, does not the same fear keep you at home?' To this Considius replied that old age kept him from all such dread; for that the short space of life that now remained to him was hardly worth his care. *Such reproaches must have been*³ unpleasant to Cæsar, yet he *continued acting*⁴ in such a manner as to deserve them daily.

¹ Were absent.

² To bear with even mind

³ It could not but be that such reproaches were.

⁴ Continued (*perstabat*) to act.

25.

The army which Hasdrubal brought with him from Carthage is said to have been small; but after it arrived in Italy, it became so formidable, that not only did the Carthaginians themselves think that it could not easily be resisted,¹ but even the Romans wished to ^{detrectare} *decline* ^{praelium} *battle*. Porcius, whose courage could not be doubted, said that the Roman troops, who were so few, and whose strength had been exhausted by a long march, ought ^{in aciem prodire} not to *take the field* immediately, but should be allowed

¹ It could not be resisted to it.

a short time to ^{recreare} *refresh* themselves. The brave consul, however, said that the longer the Romans remained inactive, the more fierce would the enemy be, and that the delay of a single day might be ruinous.

26.

Once, when a ^{venator} *hunter* among the ^{Indus} *Indians* had ^{vulnero} *wounded*
^{ursus} a *bear*, the bear whilst ^{procumbo} *falling* ^{edo} *uttered* a ^{miser} *most grievous*
^{vox} *cry*.

The ^{aggredior} *hunter came close to him*, and addressed him thus :
 ‘Bear, you are a ^{ignavus} *coward*, and ^{simulo} *pretend* to be a ^{bellator} *warrior*,
 though you are not one. If you were a warrior, you
 would show yourself brave, and not ^{lacrimor} *cry* like an *old*
^{anus} *woman*. You know that our tribes are at war with each
 other, and that you ^{aggredior} *attacked* us first. And, when you
^{validus} saw that the Indians were *stronger* than you, you began
 to steal their hogs ; so that I do not doubt you have
 hog’s flesh in your belly now. If you had conquered
 me, I should have borne it with courage, and died
 like a brave warrior ; but you, bear, sit there and cry,
 and ^{dedecoro} *disgrace* your tribe by your cowardly conduct.’

27.

diem dicere (alicui)

M. Pomponius, a tribune of the people, *impeached*

quod

gero

L. Manlius, the dictator, *on-the-ground-that* he had *held*

dictatura

licet

the *dictatorship* a few days longer than was *allowed* by

accuso

expello

the law: he also *accused* him of having *banished* his son

Titus from the city, and ordered him to dwell in the

country. When the young man, his son, heard of this,

he hastened to Rome, and, at the first dawn of the day,

arrived at the house of Pomponius. When this was

nuntio

announced to Pomponius, as he thought that the son

aliquid novi afferre

being angry would *bring him some fresh evidence* against

his father, he rose from his couch, and ordered the young

man to come to him. But he, as soon as he had en-

tered, drew his sword, and swore that he would kill

Pomponius on the spot, unless he gave him his oath

that he would do nothing against his father. And this,

in his fear, Pomponius swore.

28.

*In the reign of our Henry the Second*¹ there lived in Germany two neighbours, rich, and born of good family, whose names were Guelfus and Ghibellinus. Being very

¹ Ablative absolute, say 'reigning.'

intimate ^{inter se} *with one another* they were returning one evening from hunting, when a question arose concerning the excellence of a certain hound, about which they disagreed. The dispute became so fierce, that from this time they were changed into most bitter enemies. The quarrels ^{vulgor} *spread* amongst the neighbours, some ^{faveo} *taking the part of* one, some of the other. Soon open war broke out. Ghibellinus, finding that he ^{vinci} *was getting the worst of it*, sought the assistance of Fredericus Barbarossa, who at that time was Emperor. But Guelfus, ^{ne} *that* he might *not* be overcome in the contest, ^{adeo} *went to* the ^{Pontifex} *Pope* Honorius, who was then hostile to Fredericus.

Their enmity having begun in this way lasted for many generations, during which the faction of Guelfus always ^{stare ab} *sided with* the Pope, but (that) of *Ghibellinus* with the Emperor.

29.

Meantime Philemenus, with a thousand Africans, had been sent to ^{occupo} *secure* another gate by stratagem. The guards were accustomed to let him in at all hours, whenever he returned from hunting; and now, when they heard his usual whistle, one of them went to the gate to admit him. Philemenus called to the guard from with-

out to open the wicket quickly, for that he and his friends had killed a huge wild boar, and could scarcely bear the weight any longer. The guard, accustomed to have a share in the spoil, opened the wicket; and Philemenus and three other conspirators, disguised as countrymen, stepped in, carrying the boar between them. They instantly killed the poor guard, as he was admiring *manibus pertrecto* and *feeling* their prize; and then let in about thirty Africans, who were following close behind. With this force they mastered the gate-house and towers, killed all the guards, and *securibus discindo* *hewed asunder* the bars of the main gates to admit the whole *agmen* *column* of Africans, who marched in on this side also in regular order, and advanced towards the market-place.

30.

He was a very brave man, and we cannot without tears recall *the tale*¹ of his death. However, who can doubt that it is better to die in battle as he did, than to be long oppressed by a miserable old age? Besides, he was fighting to save, *if he could*,² the unhappy people of Africa from slavery, *the most terrible scourge of mankind*.³

¹ 'The tale : ' say, '*what is told.*'

² 'If he could : ' say, 'the gods wishing it.'

³ 'The most terrible scourge,' etc : say, 'than which no more terrible scourge (*pestis*) troubles men.'

For many months he endured hunger and thirst, and the assaults of the foe : many times they attacked, and many times he drove them back, although the number of his men was much less. At last by treachery they killed the man they could not subdue by force of arms. The gates were thrown open by a traitorous officer, the forces of the rebels rushed in, and the brave general was slain. Yet he did not die unavenged. Three of his foes fell smitten by his hand, before he himself sank to the ground pierced with many wounds.

31.

A JEW'S TRICK.

X The ^{pontifex} *chief-rabbi* of the ^{Judæi} *Jews* had bought a new house, and the Jews who lived in the city determined to stock his wine cask for him. A day was set apart for the affair, and one after another the Jews went down into the cellar, and emptied each his bottle into the big vat. When the rabbi came next day to draw off his wine, he found there was nothing in the cask but water. Each Jew had said to himself that one bottle of water could never be noticed in so much wine, and since all had acted ^{ex} *upon* this opinion, the rabbi had not got one drop of wine in his butt.

CANNÆ.

The battle was begun by the light-armed troops ; the Balears slung their stones like hail into the ranks of the Roman line, and severely wounded the consul Æmilius himself. Then the Spanish and Gallic horse charged the Romans ^{adversi} *front-to-front*, and ^{cominus pugnare} *maintained-a-standing-fight* with them, many leaping off their horses and fighting on foot, till the Romans, ^{numero minor} *outnumbered* and badly armed, were totally routed and driven off the field. Hasdrubal, who commanded the Gauls and Spaniards, followed up his work effectually : he chased the Romans along the river till he had almost destroyed them ; and then, riding off to the right, he came up to aid the Numidians, who had been skirmishing indecisively with the cavalry of the Italian allies. These, ^{quum subj.} *on seeing* the Gauls and Spaniards advancing, broke away and fled ; the Numidians, most effective in pursuing a flying enemy, chased them with unwearied speed, and ^{trucidare} *slaughtered* them ^{cumulum addere c. dat.} unsparingly ; while Hasdrubal, *to complete* his signal services of this day, charged upon the rear of the Roman infantry.

33.

It is related that while walking near a town, a certain bishop saw a number of miners sitting on the ground. He approached to give them good advice. He asked them what they were doing, and was told by one of the men that they had been telling lies. The bishop, astonished, inquired why they did this. One of the miners answered that he had found a kettle, and that they had all been trying who could tell the biggest lie in order to have it. The bishop told the men that lying was a great crime, and that he had never told a lie in his whole life. Instantly one of the miners exclaimed, 'Give him the kettle, give him the kettle.' The bishop is said to have gone home without saying another word.

34.

Who has not heard the story of the wise king Canute? One day he was sitting on the sea-shore, surrounded by his courtiers, and watching the tide, which was coming in at his feet. One of the courtiers, wishing to flatter him, said that nothing could resist his commands. At first he seemed not to hear, and only commanded the waves not to rise beyond a certain mark. Still the water rose higher and higher, and at last touched the king's feet. Then the king turned to his courtiers, who were wondering why he sat so unmoved, and made them observe that the waves would not obey him, and ordered them to confess that God alone is omnipotent.

Once upon a time Scipio Nasica came to speak with Ennius the poet, and asked his maid at the door whether he was at home. Ennius had told her not to admit anyone, so she said her master was not within. Nasica perceived that her master had made her say so, and that he was really at home. However, he was afraid it would seem uncourteous to say what he thought, so he concealed his thoughts, and went home. A few days afterwards Ennius came to Nasica's house, and knocked at the door and asked whether he was within. Nasica himself then cried out that he was not at home. Ennius said, 'What, are you so foolish as to think I do not know your voice?' Nasica replied, 'When I called on you, I believed your maid, when she told me you were not at home; and now you are become so suspicious that you will not believe me, my own self.'

When the two armies were in sight, Sulpicius Gallus, a tribune of the soldiers, freed the Roman army from great fear. For, foreknowing that an eclipse of the moon would happen on the following night, he summoned the soldiers to an assembly and said:—'In the ensuing night, in order that no one may take this for a portent, the moon ^{deficio} *will-be-eclipsed* from the second

hour to the fourth. This, because it happens by natural order and at fixed times, can be both known beforehand and predicted. And so, just as no one wonders that the

moon shines at one time with full orb, at another ^{senescens} *wanes*

with ^{exiguus} *slender* horn, so it is not wonderful that it is obscured when it is hidden by the earth's shadow.' That eclipse, therefore, did not disturb the Romans; the Macedonians, however, it alarmed, as a baneful prodigy.

37.

As soon as news was brought that the troops were coming, the Emperor went out of the city to meet them: and having mounted a throne which had been placed outside the gates, addressed the soldiers thus: (*Orat. Rect.*) 'What gratitude¹ I feel towards you who have fought for me, and whose labours I have shared, you know. While I live, the honours which you have deserved will be yours; but remember that my life is uncertain, and that you must obey another ruler, whoever he may be, as faithfully as you have obeyed me, for your own and your country's sake. Put the welfare of your country above the interests of any faction or leader whatever, so as not to bring upon your fellow-citizens the miseries of civil war.' Then, after thanking them for their victories, he rode through the ranks to

¹ feel gratitude, *gratiam habere*.

inspect the whole army, and to bestow a few words of praise upon those legions or officers who had been most distinguished in the war.

38.

When Sylla had made himself master of Rome and had expelled his enemies, he summoned the Senate to meet, and coming with an armed force demanded that C. Marius should immediately be declared an enemy to the people of Rome. At first there was none found in that grave assembly with courage enough to oppose his motion. At length, however, Q. Scaevola being asked what was his opinion, spoke as follows : ‘ Though, Sylla, thou thinkest to terrify me with thy armed troops that have encircled the Senate House, yet I scorn to save my life by pronouncing Marius an enemy to this state : for by his valour and prudent conduct not only the city of Rome, but all Italy, has been preserved.’

39.

A young lady of very great beauty, whom he had taken captive in the war, he forbade to be brought into his presence ; and ordered her to be restored to her father and her lover. Having defeated Hasdrubal and Mago, the brothers of Hannibal, he drove them out of Italy, and formed an alliance with Syphax, king of the Mauritians. Having returned home victorious, he was

elected consul while still young ; being sent into Africa, he conquered Hannibal, who had been compelled to return to Carthage for the defence of his country. Being falsely accused of fraud by Petillius, the tribune, he went into voluntary exile, where he spent the remainder of his days.

40.

A report was spread that the Etrurians and the Samnites had entered into a league, and were raising forces, which they intended to lead against the Romans. Rome, therefore, was not negligent, and her first care was to choose such consuls as might safely be intrusted with the management of so great a war. All eyes were turned on Fabius, who, however, was so far from desiring the honour, that he not only did not stand for the consulship, but even refused it when offered. 'Why,' said he, 'should there be imposed on me a burden too heavy for me to bear? That vigour which I once possessed is now gone ; and I feel that it is time for me to rest. There is no want of young men to succeed me ; and I am not the person to envy their glory.'

41.

Lucumo was the son of Damaratus, a Corinthian, who, driven from his home on account of seditions, had
consido
settled at Tarquinii, and had there married a wife.

On the death of his father, Lucumo was heir to all his goods. His wife, a proud woman and one born in high rank, easily persuaded him to leave Tarquinii, where he was spurned as being descended from an exile, and to seek elsewhere the honour which they both wished for. Accordingly they set out together for Rome: it happened that on the way, as Lucumo was sitting in the chariot with his wife, an eagle, gently descending, took away his ^{pileum} *cap*, and then in a little time replaced it again upon his head.

They are said to have joyfully accepted this as a good omen.

42.

And no hope of ^{salus} *safety* remained. All the corn which was in the city had been consumed; the soldiers were ^{conficio} *worn out* with toil and hunger; the walls had been broken in many places; and the governor feared that he would be ^{cogo} *forced* to a ^{deditio} *surrender*. The allies whom he had expected did not arrive, for the enemy had closed all the roads by which the town could be approached, and destroyed the bridge over the river which flowed behind them. At last however he determined to ^{utor} *employ* ^{satis} a *very* ingenious trick, and sending a messenger to the general of the enemy he requested that the women might be allowed to depart before the town was given up.

When this had been granted, he demanded further, that each woman should carry away with her whatever of her ^{res} *possessions* she valued most. This too was allowed, and the general promised that none of the women should be ^{impedio} *prevented* from departing with her burden into ^{tutum} *a-place-of-safety*. Then the gates were opened; and to the amazement of the enemy appeared a train of women, bearing each a husband or kinsman on her shoulders.

43.

X The Etrusci ^{iter facio} *marched* against the city of Rome. They ^{traicio} wished to *cross over* the river by a bridge, which was made of wooden ^{trabs} *beams*. This bridge was defended by Horatius, whom the whole force of the enemy could not ^{repelio} *drive back*. At last, when the bridge had been ^{abrumpo} *broken away* behind his back, he ^{mittere se} *plunged* into the stream armed, and swam to the opposite bank. The Etrusci, when they departed, said, 'We have conquered the Romans, but we have been conquered by Horatius.'

44.

Codrus, king of Athens, when his country had been devastated by the enemy with fire and sword, distrusting

human help, sent messengers to the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, and inquired how he could ^{excutio} *get rid of* this evil. The god replied that if the king himself fell by the hands of the enemy, there would be an end of the war. This was reported not only at Athens but also in the camp of the enemy, and so it came about that orders were given that no one should kill or wound Codrus. When he heard this, he disguised himself as a woodcutter, and threw himself in the way of a foraging party of the enemy. With these he provoked a dispute, and attacked them so vigorously that they were compelled to kill him in self-defence.

45.

T. Quinctius Flaminius restored to Greece her ^{status} old *condition*, that she might enjoy her ancient liberty. The time of the Isthmian games was near, and all the Greeks had come to Corinth to see them. Then the ^{praeco} *herald* went out into the middle of the arena, and, having ^{facio} *proclaimed* silence with his trumpet, uttered these words: 'The senate and people of Rome, having conquered King Philip and the Macedonians, bid all the states of Greece be free.' On hearing this all were amazed: each scarcely believed that he had heard it: they ^{intueor} *looked at* one another ^{mirabundus} *in wonder*: the herald was called

back, since each one was eager not only to hear, but also to see the messenger, and again made the same announcement. Then such a shout arose on all sides, that the birds, that were flying above, fell down frightened and astonished to the earth.

46.

Flavius the Lucanian, having arranged everything beforehand, went to Gracchus and told him that he had in his mind a plan which might with his assistance be carried out. 'I have persuaded,' he said, 'the allies to surrender to the Romans. A place not far from the camp has been agreed upon for a meeting. If you will come there with me, they will accept whatever terms you impose, and the war will be over.' Such was the skill of Flavius, that Gracchus, suspecting no fraud, followed him into the ambuscade. Seeing into what danger he had come, he leapt from his horse and exhorted his companions to adopt boldly the only course which fortune left them. 'We are,' (*Oratio Obliqua*), he said, 'in the midst of enemies, and escape is impossible. Anger and despair, which are generally so useless, will increase our courage. Draw your swords, and die not unavenged.'

At this time the governor of Libya was Sextilius, a Roman, who had not received either injury or favour from Marius, and it was believed that he would help him, if anything could move him to pity. But as soon as Marius had landed with his friends, an officer met him and said, 'The governor Sextilius forbids you, Marius, to set foot in Libya, and he says that, if you do, he will follow the decree of the senate by treating you as an enemy.' On hearing this, Marius from grief and indignation was unable to speak. Upon the officer asking Marius what reply he should take to the governor, and what he was going to do, he replied, 'Tell him you have seen Caius Marius a fugitive, sitting among the ruins of Carthage:' a reply in which he not inaptly compared the fate of that city and his own changed fortunes.

After this battle he set out for Rome, meeting with no resistance, and halted on the hills near the city. When he had been encamped for some days, and was now returning to Capua, Fabius Maximus, the Roman dictator, met him in the Falernian country. Here he was shut up in a narrow pass, but extricated himself in the night without any loss to his army; and imposed upon Fabius, though a most wary general. For he had

two thousand oxen collected, and caused bundles of brushwood to be tied on their horns. In the latter part of the night he ordered the baggage drivers to set fire to these bundles and drive the oxen through the pass, and the light troops to hasten and occupy its summit. The oxen, infuriated by the flames, ran wildly up the hill; and the strange sight struck such terror into the Roman army that no one dared to go outside the rampart. After this exploit, by a stratagem he enticed M. Rufus, the master of the horse, to give battle, and defeated him. It would be tedious to enumerate all his actions. Wherefore it will be enough to mention one circumstance, from which it may be understood how great a general he was: as long as he remained in Italy, no one withstood him in battle array, nor after the disaster at Cannæ did any one pitch his camp against him in the open field.

 49.

Achmet, emperor of the Turks, was succeeded by a prince whose name was Mustapha. The Elector of Saxony having at this time approached one of the Turkish cities, Mustapha, who wished to fight him, began to collect an army; but, before marching against so formidable an enemy, he resolved to consult his generals. These are said to have addressed him thus: 'Good Mustapha, we, who as yet have received no

injury from the Elector, and know not what he intends, can scarcely with justice oppose him: but in order that something may be done, let us besiege the city of Lippla, which has revolted from us.'

The forces were immediately led thither: but¹ this
constare (alicui) labore.
 siege *cost the Emperor much labour*, and brought him but little advantage.

50.

While Philip was preparing war against the Aetolians, Demetrius, King of Illyria, who had been lately conquered by Paulus the consul, addressed him in the most suppliant terms, complaining of the injustice of the Romans, who, not contented with the possession of Italy, were grasping at the sovereignty of the world, and waging war with every king. 'Aspiring,' said he, 'to the government of Sicily, Sardinia, and Spain, they have attacked the Carthaginians; nor have they any other cause for their hostility against me, than that my territories are adjacent to their own.'—He added, in order to induce Philip to resist the ambition of the Romans, that he surrendered to him his right to the kingdom, which they had injuriously seized. Rather, he said, would he see it in the hands of an ally, than under the dominion of an enemy.

51.

Cato the Elder, hearing some people commending a man who was rash, and inconsiderately daring in battle, said it was one thing to prize valour at a great rate, and another to value life at little; a very just remark. Antigonus, we know, had a soldier, a venturous fellow, but of wretched health and constitution; the reason of whose ill looks he took the trouble to inquire into; and on understanding from him that it was a disease, directed his physicians to employ their utmost skill, and if possible recover him; and this brave hero, when once cured, never afterwards sought danger or did any desperate deed in battle: and, when Antigonus wondered and upbraided him with his change, concealed not the reason, but said ‘Sir, you are the cause of my cowardice, by having freed me from those miseries which made me care little for life.’

52.

Then the Nymphs leapt across the pool, and came to Theseus, and called the shepherds back. And he told them how he had slain the robber; and the shepherds kissed his feet, and sang, ‘Now we shall feed our flocks in peace, and not be afraid of having music when we dance; for such a dire fate hath fallen on the giant, that he will listen for our pipes no more.’ Then they brought him kid’s flesh and wine, and the Nymphs

brought him honey from the rocks, and danced and sang whilst he ate and drank and slept again. And after he woke, they begged him to stay ; but he would not. For he said that he had a great work to do, and must set out towards the Isthmus, that he might reach Athens the sooner.

53.

Rupert, meanwhile, followed close on the heels of the retreating army. When he caught them up, he found they at once turned round to fight ; so he put his army in battle array, and waited the arrival of the forces from Eboracum. After some delay, the expected forces arrived ; the prince welcomed them : he said he wished they had come sooner, though he still hoped for a glorious day. The general made excuses ; he informed the prince how his troops in their eagerness for plunder, had dispersed far and wide ; he said that on receipt of the prince's orders, he had brought all he could collect, and had commissioned his lieutenant to bring up the remainder as soon as possible. The prince was so eager to fight, that he wished to engage before these troops came. While the general was dissuading him from doing this, the troops appeared. The general still begged the prince to wait. The prince gave in, and the enemy were the first to attack. The result you know. There is no reason for expatiating on the greatness of the victory the king's enemies won.

A Bridge kept by the good Knight Bayard.

But the good knight, looking over the river, perceived about two hundred Spanish horse making straight for the bridge, which they would have gained with little resistance, and that would have been the total destruction of the French army. He desired his companion to go and collect some men as quickly as possible to defend the bridge, or they would all be lost, and promised to do his best to keep the enemy in play till his return. He then went lance in hand to the bridge, on the other side of which were the Spaniards already prepared to pass; but he, levelling his lance, charged those who were already on the bridge, so that three or four of them were overthrown and fell into the water. This done, he was so fiercely assailed that had he not been an excellent knight, he could not have checked them. But, backing his horse against the barrier of the bridge, that they might not get in his rear, he defended himself so well with his sword that the Spaniards thought he was more than man. And he maintained his post till Le Basco, his companion, arrived with about a hundred men-at-arms, who made the Spaniards abandon the bridge.

Metallici.

Among those who work the mines in Thrace there is a good deal of rivalry and mutual jealousy, for some seek silver and others gold, and they are, so to speak, divided into two factions, each party being called by an appropriate name, the Silvers and the Golden. And once a Golden came to see a Silver, having been a friend of his in old times, and being anxious to see the silver mine if they would let him. And they readily allowed him, for they had recently found a great vein (as they call it) of which they were proud, as was natural. And as the Silver pointed out everything, the quantity and the quality of the discovery, the Golden became very gloomy. But the other, all the more delighted and happy, after showing him all their wealth, asked how matters stood with the Golden. And he, solemnly shaking his head, said his friends were dispirited at present. [*Or. Obl.*] 'Why so?' asked the Silver, secretly expecting he would say it was because they could not find any gold. But he said, 'Why, we have lately discovered that over our gold in the mine lies silver to the depth of three feet, which we shall have to cut through with great labour.'

Kungius.

Kung, a certain emperor of China, was a great lover of science, and a great encourager of learned men ; nevertheless he could so little distinguish true philosophers from impudent cheats, that he was frequently imposed upon. One day an impostor obtained admittance into the palace, and, watching an opportunity, he presented a phial to the emperor, saying [*Or. Obl.*], ‘May it please your majesty, this phial contains a drug that will make you immortal : drink it, and do not fear death.’ As the emperor was about to drink, one of the courtiers, who was wiser than his master, snatched the cup from his hand and immediately drank off a part of its contents. The monarch angrily ordered him to be led out to execution ; but the courtier calmly replied [*Or. Obl.*], ‘If the drug gives immortality, you will in vain threaten me with death : but if it does not, I shall have unmasked an impostor. Let him be compelled to drink the remainder, and then take a dose of poison ; if he is a true man, he has nothing to fear, if not, he deserves to die. The advice was adopted, and the impostor, refusing to drink the poison, was condemned to perpetual imprisonment.

Caius Gracchus.

Caius Gracchus, more eloquent than his brother, and possessed of greater abilities, after the lapse of ten years attempted a similar enterprise. He proposed that no Roman citizen should possess more than 500 jugera of land ; that corn should be sold to the people at an exceedingly low price ; that 300 knights should be enrolled in the senate, and finally that the trials should be transferred to the equestrian order. It is not indeed strange that a man, who had combined so many ranks and with such skill, should have thought that he would carry all his measures. But although he had interested the commons by his offers, he had also offended their pride by proposing that all Cisalpine Gaul should be included in Italy. Accordingly a tumult arose, and by proclamation of the consul Opimius a price was set on Gracchus' head, while the knights, the Latin allies, and the commons declared that they would maintain the old constitution against foreigners. Gracchus, in despair, caused himself to be slain by one of his dependents ; 200 men were killed on the Aventine ; when quiet was restored 3,000 were put to death. From that time old customs fell into disuse ; none would obey the laws or pursue any object but gain ; no crime in peace, no disorder in war seemed disgraceful, if profit was connected with it. Worst of all, the poor, who were without patrons, feared the courts of justice more than the rich : fraud, assassinations, deaths by poison, increased daily.

Eurysthenes.

Eurysthenes, having borrowed two talents from Agathon, came again to him the next day and asked him to lend him three talents. Agathon was surprised, since he had not paid the two talents, that he wanted more so soon; but as his friend Demagoras was with him, he was ashamed to appear stingy, and so with a smile, he gave him the money, observing as if in jest, that Demagoras would be his witness. Not long afterwards he asked his friend for the five talents; but he denied having received more than three. Agathon was indignant that he should be so cheated by a friend, but not knowing what to do, he went away and asked the advice of Demagoras. He bade him go to Eurysthenes, and pretend that he had been mistaken, and ask him to restore the three talents. Eurysthenes readily paid the money, for he was aware that if he did not they would exact penalty from him, since the money was lent in the presence of a witness. [*Or. Obl.*] ‘Now then,’ said Demagoras, when he returned with the money, ‘we will go together and demand the three talents again. If he says he has already paid, deny that you have received it, for no witness was there.’ In this way Eurysthenes lost not only the loan, but a talent besides.

De Perymelo.

The Malabrii are a savage race of men and have many false beliefs, which no one can persuade them are not true ; and among these they believe that the souls of the dead reside in animals, and that therefore everyone ought to spare all animals if he even suspects that they contain the spirit either of a god or of one of his deceased friends. Now there was an Anglian merchant who happened once to be living for a few days among the Malabrii, and who, having gone into the woods to hunt, was so unfortunate as to shoot a bird which the natives call perymelos, and which, according to their belief, contains the soul of a god. The people, hearing of this deed, laid hands on the stranger and carried him off with the intention of sacrificing him on the altar of the outraged god. As soon as he understood what they were going to do, and wherefore they were angered, being a ready-witted man he hit on the following device to save himself. He asked permission to defend himself, and said that his father had lately been sailing when he was wrecked and perished in the sea, and his soul had entered into an eel. When, therefore, he perceived an eel floating in the sea, and a perymelos flying above it, which was clearly about to attack it, he thought it disgraceful that he should suffer his father's soul to be injured before his eyes, and so shot the perymelos. And the judges not merely acquitted him, but gave him a great reward for his piety.

Q. Sertori cerva.

Sertorius had a white fawn of exceeding beauty, which proved of great service to him in retaining the obedience of his soldiers. The general had accustomed her to listen for his voice and follow him wherever he went. He gave it out commonly that she was a present to him from Diana, and that she warned him of any needful step in conduct. If he desired to issue any stern order, it was announced that the fawn had given him an intimation, and the soldiers obeyed without a murmur. Once during an inroad of the enemy the fawn was lost, and was believed to have been killed, to the great sorrow of Sertorius. Many days after she was found. Upon hearing the news Sertorius bid the finder conceal the matter, and desired that the fawn should be suddenly let loose into the public place in which he customarily sat in judgment. The general then appeared with a cheerful countenance, and said that he had dreamt that his lost fawn was restored to him. The animal thus suddenly set free, when she saw her master, bounded gaily to the judgment seat, and began to lick his hand, upon which a shout of applause was raised to signify the popular approbation.

VOCABULARY I.

(FOR EXERCISES I. AND II.)

VERBS.

love, amo (1), amavi, amatum.
advise, moneo (2), monui, monitum.
rule, rego (3), rexi, rectum.
hear, audio (4), audivi, auditum.
give, do, dare, dedi, datum (*c. dat. and acc.*).
stand, sto, stare, steti, statum.
weep, fleo, flere, flevi, fletum.
shear, tondeo (2), totondi, tonsum.
see, video (2), vidi, visum.
send, mitto (3), misi, missum (*c. ad. and acc.*).
say, tell, dico (3), dixi, dictum (*c. dat. and acc.*).
hurt, lædo (3), læsi, læsum.
play, ludo (3), lusi, lusum.
run, curro (3), cucurri, cursum.
touch, tango (3), tetigi, tactum.
do, make, facio (3), feci, factum.
conquer, vinco (3), vici, victum.
throw, jacio (3), jeci, jactum.
dig, fodio (3), fodi, fossum.
drink, bibo (3), bibi, bibitum.
open, aperio (4), aperui, apertum.
come, venio (4), veni, ventum.
have, habeo (2), habui, habitum.
write, scribo (3), scripsi, scriptum.

DEPONENT VERBS.

hunt, venor, venari, venatus.
exhort, hortor, hortari, hortatus.
accompany, comitor, comitari, comitatus.

delay, moror, morari, moratus.
 imitate, imitor, imitari, imitatus.
 fear, vereor, vereri, veritus.
 confess, confiteor, confiteri, confessus.
 use, utor, uti, usus (*c. abl.*).
 suffer, patior, pati, passus.
 follow, sequor, sequi, secutus.
 to be born, nascor, nasci, natus (*Copulative Verb*).
 speak, loquor, loqui, locutus.
 divide, partior, partiri, partitus.
 rise, orior, oriri, ortus.

SUBSTANTIVES.

country, terra, *f*.
 man, vir, viri, *m*.
 woman, mulier, mulieris, *f*.
 boy, puer, pueri, *m*.
 soldier, miles, militis, *m*.
 dog, canis, canis, *c*.
 sheep, ovis, ovis, *f*.
 bull, taurus, tauri, *m*.
 sea, mare, *n*.
 day, dies, *m. in sing., c. in pl.*
 name, nomen, nominis, *n*.
 head, caput, capitis, *n*.
 body, corpus, corporis, *n*.
 father, pater, patris, *m*.
 mother, mater, matris, *f*.
 sister, soror, sororis, *f*.
 brother, frater, fratris, *m*.
 judge, judex, judicis, *c*.
 lion, leo, leonis, *m*.
 son, filius, filii, *m*.
 master, magister, magistri, *n*.
 war, bellum, belli, *n*.
 sailor, nauta, *m*.

ship, *navis, navis, f.*
 game, *ludus, ludi, m.*
 voice, *vox, vocis, f.*
 hand, *manus, manūs, f.*
 shepherd, *pastor, pastoris, m.*
 king, *rex, regis, m.*
 queen, *regina, f.*
 law, *lex, legis, f.*
 table, *mensa, f.*
 sun, *sol, solis, m.*
 letter, *epistola, f.*
 race, *cursus, cursūs, m.*
 moon, *luna, f.*
 star, *stella, f.*
 poison, *venenum, n.*
 dart, *telum, n.*
 ditch, *fossa, f.*
 wine, *vinum, n.*
 old man, *senex, senis, m.*
 door, *porta, f.*
 garden, *hortus, horti, m.*
 book, *liber, libri, m.*
 foot, *pes, pedis, m.*
 enemy, *hostis, m.*
 water, *aqua, f.*

ADJECTIVES.

brave, *fortis.*
 beautiful, *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum.*
 idle, *ignavus.*
 foolish, *stultus.*
 strong, *validus.*
 small, *parvus.*
 many, *multus.*
 white, *albus.*
 black, *niger, nigra, nigrum.*

useful, utilis.
 easy, facilis.
 difficult, difficilis.
 heavy, gravis.
 light, levis.
 long, longus.
 wide, broad, latus.
 deep, high, tall, altus.
 great, large, magnus.
 many, multus.
 bad, malus.
 good, bonus.
 useful, utilis.
 fierce, ferox, ferocis.
 wise, sapiens, sapientis.
 learned, doctus.
 pleasant, jucundus.
 short, brevis.
 bright, clarus.
 sharp, acutus.
 dear, carus.
 little, small, parvus.

PRONOUNS.

this, hic, hæc, hoc.
 that, ille, illa, illud.
 self, ipse, ipsa, ipsum.
 the same, idem, eadem, idem.
 I, ego ; we, nos.
 you, tu, (*plural*) vos.
 he, is, ea, id.
 my, meus.
 your, tuus.
 our, noster.
 your, vester.

ADVERBS.

well, bene.
 badly, male.
 quickly, celeriter.
 here-(*in* this place), hic.
 here (*to* this place), huc.
 now, nunc.
 never, nunquam.
 always, semper.
 to-day, hodie.
 to-morrow, cras.
 yesterday, heri.
 easily, faciliter.
 often, sæpe.
 some day, aliquando.

PREPOSITIONS.

to, ad (*c. acc. of motion to*).
 in, on, in (*c. abl.*).
 into, in (*c. acc.*).
 under (*rest* under), sub (*c. abl.*).
 under (*motion* under), sub (*c. acc.*).
 by (agent), a, ab (*c. abl.*).

CONJUNCTIONS.

and, et, both and, et et.
 but, sed.
 or, vel, either or, vel vel.

VOCABULARY III.

VERBS.

seem, videor, videri, visus.
 call, voco (1).
 work, laboro (1).
 sit, sedeo (2), sedi, sessum.
 fall, cado (3), cecidi, casum.
 jump, salio (4), salui.
 cry out, clamo (1).
 be born, nascor (3), natus.
 admire, miror (1).
 frighten, terreo (2).
 catch, capio (3), cepi, captum.
 become, fio, fieri, factus.
 burn, accendo (3), accendi, accensum ; uro (3), ussi, ustum.
 fear, timeo (2).
 think, puto (1).
 take, sumo (3), sumpsi, sumptum.
 sit down, consido (3), consedi, consessum.
 be beaten, vapulo (1).
 howl, ululo (1).
 stay, maneo (2), mansi, mansum.
 place, statuo (3), statui, statutum.
 draw, traho (3), traxi, tractum.
 imitate, imitor (1).
 crawl, serpo (3), serpsi, serptum.

SUBSTANTIVES.

tree, arbor, arboris, *f.*
 boat, cymba, cymbæ, *f.*
 old woman, anus, anūs, *f.*
 baby, infans, infantis, *c.*
 year, annus, anni, *m.*

general, dux, ducis, *c.*
 robber, latro, latronis, *m.*
 terror, terror, terroris, *m.*
 bird, avis, avis, *f.*
 friend, amicus, amici, *m.*
 cause, causa, causæ, *f.*
 misfortune, malum, *n.*
 riches, divitiæ, divitiarum, *f.*
 glory, gloria, gloriæ, *f.*
 book, liber, libri, *m.*
 stone, saxum, *n.*
 friend, amicus, amici, *m.*
 flea, pulex, pulicis, *m.*
 animal, animal, animalis, *n.*
 cart, plostellum, plostelli, *n.* (*a little cart*).
 frog, rana, ranæ, *f.*
 marsh, palus, paludis, *f.*
 wild beast, fera, feræ, *f.*
 wood, silva, silvæ, *f.*
 snake, anguis, anguis, *c.*
 table, mensa, mensæ, *f.*
 war, bellum, belli, *n.*
 cause, causa, causæ, *f.*
 evil, malum, mali, *n.*
 work, opus, operis, *n.*
 spring, ver, veris, *n.*

ADJECTIVES.

clever, sollers, sollertis.
 lame, claudus.
 both, ambo.
 ill, æger, ægra, ægrum.
 deaf, surdus.
 cold, frigidus.
 all, everybody, omnis.

PRONOUNS.

his, her, its, suus (*when referring to subject of sentence*).
some, nonnullus.

ADVERBS.

in vain, frustra.
not only . . . but also, non solum . . . sed etiam.
where (rest), ubi.
once, olim, forte.

PREPOSITIONS.

from . . . out of, e, ex (*c. abl.*); down from, de (*c. abl.*).
on . . . in, in (*c. abl.*).

CONJUNCTIONS.

and . . . not = neither, nor, nec, neque.

INTERJECTIONS.

Alas! heu!

VOCABULARY IV.

VERBS.

- stand, sto (1), steti, statum.
 know, cognosco (3), cognovi, cognitum.
 speak, loquor (3), locutus (*of* a person, *c. de* with *abl.*).
 to be on fire, ardeo (2), arsi, arsum.
 weep, lacrimo (1).
 depart, abeo, abii, abitum.
 punish, punio (4), punivi, punitum.
 bear, fero, ferre, tuli, latum.
 cultivate, colo (3), colui, cultum.
 live, habito (1).
 go, eo, ire, ivi, itum.
 send for, arcesso (3), arcessivi, arcessitum (*c. acc.*).
 eat, edo (3), edi, esum.
 deceive, fallo (3), fefelli, falsum.
 paint, pingo (3), pinxi, pictum.
 save, servo (1).
 destroy, perdo (3), perdidi, perditum.
 put to death, neco (1).
 burst, rumpo (3), rupi, ruptum.
 bind, vincio (4), vinxi, vinctum.
 give back, reddo (3), reddidi, redditum.
 lend, commodo (1).
 build, ædifico (1).
 jump, salio (4), salui.
 receive, accipio (3), accepi, acceptum.
 bite, mordeo (2), momordi, morsum.
 break, frango (3), fregi, fractum.
 learn, disco (3), didici.
 teach, doceo (2), docui, doctum.
 understand, intelligo (3), intellexi, intellectum.

SUBSTANTIVES.

house, domus, *f.*
fruit, fruges, *f. pl.*
field, ager, agri, *m.*
clothes, vestes, *f. pl.*
city, urbs, urbis, *f.*
shoemaker, sutor, sutoris, *m.*
apple, pomum, *n.*
picture, tabula, *f.*
barbarians, barbari, *m. pl.*
town, oppidum, *n.*
chain, vinculum, *n.*
wall, murus, muri, *m.*
wound, vulnus, vulneris, *n.*
leg, crus, cruris, *n.*
flower, flos, floris, *m.*

ADJECTIVES.

fruitful, fecundus.
muddy, lutosus.
dangerous, letalis.
mad, rabidus.
dead, mortuus.

VOCABULARY V.

VERBS.

read, lego (3), legi, lectum.
 live, vivo (3), vixi, victum.
 kill, occido (3), occidi, occisum.
 swim, nato (1).
 drown, submergo (3), submersi, submersum.
 ask (for), rogo (1).
 call, voco (1).
 think, puto (1).
 choose, eligo (3), elegi, electum.
 beg, peto (3), petivi, petitum.
 conceal, celo (1).
 tell, dico (3), dixi, dictum ; = *to relate*, narro (1).
 seize, capio (3), cepi, captum.
 understand, intelligo (3), intellexi, intellectum.
 restore, reddo (3), reddidi, redditum.
 answer, respondeo (2), respondi, responsum.
 promise, promitto (3), promisi, promissum ; polliceor (2), pollicitus.
 bring, fero, ferre, tuli, latum.
 lay waste, vasto (1).
 beseech, oro (1).
 distribute, distribuo (3), distribui, distributum.

SUBSTANTIVES.

horse, equus, equi, *m*.
 finger, digitus, digiti, *m*.
 language, lingua, linguæ, *f*.
 leader, dux, ducis, *c*.
 ambassador, legatus, legati, *m*.
 peace, pax, pacis *f*.
 favour, gratia, gratiæ, *f*.
 god, deus, dei, *m*.

Roman, Romanus, Romani, *m.*
 plan, consilium, *n.*
 enemy, hostis, hostis, *m.* (*use plural*).
 calf, vitulus, vituli, *m.*
 story, fabula, fabulæ, *f.*
 mountain, mons, montis, *m.*
 Italy, Italia, *f.*
 camp, castra, castrorum, *n.*
 cattle, pecus, pecoris, *n.*
 word, verbum, *n.*
 booty, præda, prædæ, *f.*
 inhabitant, incolæ, incolæ, *c.*

ADJECTIVES.

unhappy, infelix, infelicit.
 poor, pauper, pauperis.
 most of, plerique, pleræque, pleraque.

PRONOMINAL CORRELATIVES.

as great . . . as, tantus . . . quantus.
 as many . . . as, tot . . . quot.
 the same . . . as, idem . . . qui.
 such . . . as, talis . . . qualis.

ADVERBS.

diligently, diligenter.
 soon, mox.

PREPOSITIONS.

of (= out of), e, ex.

VOCABULARY VI.

VERBS.

set out, proficiscor (3); profectus.
 stay, commoror (1).
 find, reperio (4), repperi, repertum.
 seek for, quæro (3), quæsivi, quæsitum.
 jump over, transilio (4), transilui.
 return (= go back), redeo, redire, redii, reditum,
 arrive, pervenio (4), perveni, perventum.
 to be distant from, absum, affui.
 rage, sævio (4), sævii, sævitum.
 bathe, lavo (1), lavi, lotum, (*use in passive*).
 cross, trajicio (3), trajeci, trajectory.
 march, proficiscor, profectus.
 attack, adior (4), adortus.
 fly, fugio (3), fugi.
 know, cognosco (3), cognovi, cognitum.
 rout, fundo (3), fudi, fusum.
 live, habito (1).
 overflow, obruo (3), obrui, obrutum.

SUBSTANTIVES.

servant, famulus, famuli, *m*.
 London, Londinium, *n*.
 hour, hora, horæ, *f*.
 country, (*opp. to town*), rus, ruris, *n*.
 summer, æstas, æstatis, *f*.
 Rome, Roma, Romæ, *f*.
 month, mensis, mensis, *m*.
 wife, uxor, uxoris, *f*.
 Carthage, Carthago, Carthaginis, *f*.
 ruin (= ruin of a building), ruina, *f*; (= calamity), perniciēs,
 perniciēs, *f*.

wall (of a town), *mœnia*, *mœnium*, *n.*, *murus*, *muri*, *m.*; (of a house), *paries*, *parietis*, *m.*
 day, *dies*, *diei*, *m. in pl., c. in sing.*
Athens, *Athenæ*, *Athenarum*, *f.*
India, *India*, *f.*
Africa, *Africa*, *f.*
 winter, *hiems*, *hiemis*, *f.*
 spear, *hasta*, *hastæ*, *f.*
 mile, *millia passuum* (*lit.* 1,000 paces).
 storm, *procella*, *f.*
Capua, *Capua*, *f.*
 early dawn, *prima lux*.
Alexander, *Alexander*, *Alexandri*.
Babylon, *Babylon*, *Babylonis*, *f.*
Ariminum, *Ariminum*, *Arimini*.
 bravery, *fortitudo*, *fortitudinis*, *f.*
Cannæ, *Cannæ*, *Cannarum*.
Miletus, *Miletus*, *Mileti*.
Nile, *Nilus*, *Nili*, *m.*
 bank, *ripa*, *ripæ*, *f.*

ADJECTIVES.

two, *duo*.
 next, *proximus* ; next (day), *posterus*.
 six, *sex*,
 fifth, *quintus*.
 third, *tertius*.

ADVERBS.

ago, *abhinc*.
 now, *jam*, *nunc*.

PREPOSITIONS.

among, *inter*, (*c. acc.*).

VOCABULARY VII.

VERBS.

pardon, ignosco (3), ignovi, ignotum,
 obey, pareo (2).
 envy, invideo (2), invidi, invisum.
 displease, displiceo (2), displicui, displicitum.
 spare, pario (3), peperci, { parsum.
 { parcitum.
 please, placeo (2).
 regret, desidero (1).
 compare, confero, conferre, contuli, collatum.
 trust, fido (3), fides sum.
 promise, polliceor (2), pollicitus.
 to be angry with, irascor (3), iratus.
 persuade, persuadeo (2), persuasi, persuasum.
 to be a slave to, servio (4), servii, servitum.
 relate, narro (1).
 declare war, bellum indico (3), indixi, indictum.
 it is lawful, licet.
 benefit, prosum, prodesse, profui.
 deliver, trado (3), tradidi, traditum.
 hurt, noceo (2).
 announce, nuntio (1).

SUBSTANTIVES.

language, lingua, *f*.
 beggar, mendicus, mendici, *m*.
 captive, captivus, captiv., *m*.
 citizen, civis, civis, *c*.
 consul, consul, consulis, *m*.
 messenger, nuntius, nuntii, *m*.

gift, donum, doni, *n*.
 office, munus, muneris, *n*.
 traitor, proditor, proditoris, *m*.
 animal, animal, animalis, *n*.
 weather, tempestas, tempestatis, *j*.
 farmer, agricola, agricolæ, *m*.

ADJECTIVES.

useful, idoneus.
 most, plerique.
 in-his-old-age = old, senex.
 in-his-life-time, = living, vivus.
 dead, mortuus.
 like, similis.
 fit, aptus.
 sad, tristis.

ADVERBS.

some day, aliquando.
 well, bene.
 again, iterum, rursus.
 greatly, magnopere.

VOCABULARY VIII.

VERBS.

satisfy, satisfacio (3), satisfeci.
 place under, suppono (3), supposui.
 prefer, præfero, antepono.
 wage war against, bellum infero,
 lie between, interjaceo (2).
 expose, expono (3).
 have leisure for, vaco (1).
 strive, conor (1).
 marry (of a woman), nubo (3), nupsi, nuptum
 leave, relinquo (3), reliqui, relictum.
 choose, }
 read, } lego (3), legi, lectum.
 confer . . . on, obfero.
 buy, emo (3), emi, emptum.
 besiege, obsideo (2), obsedi, obsessum.

SUBSTANTIVES.

money, pecunia, æ, *f*.
 rock, saxum, *n*.
 stream, flumen, fluminis, *n*.
 danger, periculum, *n*.
 country (= native country), patria, *f*.
 descendants, minores, *m. pl*.
 warning, documentum, *n*.
 disgrace, dedecus, dedecoris, *n*.
 guard, præsidium, *n*.
 help, auxilium, *n*.
 servant, famulus, famuli, *m*.
 honour, decus, decoris, *m*.

legion, legio, legionis, *f.*
reinforcement, subsidium, *n.*

ADJECTIVES.

broad, latus.
tenth, decimus.

PREPOSITIONS.

for the sake of, pro.

VOCABULARY IX.

VERBS.

be afraid of, timeo (2),
 irritate, irrito (1).
 set, occido (3), occidi, occasum.
 wish, volo, velle, volui.
 be unwilling, nolo, nolle, nolui.
 sing, cano (3), cecini, cantum.
 remember, memini.
 tell (= to order), impero (1) (*c. dat.*).
 enjoy, fruor, frui, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fruitus} \\ \text{fructus} \end{array} \right\}$ (*c. abl.*).
 perform, fungor, fungi, functus (*c. abl.*).
 use, utor, uti, usus (*c. abl.*).
 prefer, malo, malle, malui.
 feed on, vescor, vesci (*c. abl.*).
 inquire, interrogo (1).
 gather, carpo (3), carpsi, carptum.
 consider, puto (1).

SUBSTANTIVES.

wasp, vespa, *f.*
 shield (round shield), clipeus, clipei, *m.*
 night, nox, noctis, *f.*
 song, carmen, carminis, *n.*
 duty, munus, muneris, *n.*
 food, cibus, cibi, *m.*
 lot, sors, sortis, *f.*
 country (= fields), ager, (*in pl.*).
 order, mandatum, *n.*

ground, humus, humi, *f.*; on the ground (*locative*), humi.
 praise, laus, laudis, *f.*

ADJECTIVES.

what sort of, qualis.
 how great, quantus.
 unwholesome, gravis.
 how many, quot.
 all, every, omnis.
 deaf, surdus.
 content with, contentus (*c. abl.*).
 worthy-of, dignus (*c. abl.*).
 unworthy-of, indignus (*c. abl.*).
 highest, summus.

ADVERBS.

quickly, celeriter; as quickly as possible, quam celerrime.
 when? quando.
 how often? quoties
 soon, cito, citius, citissime.
 so, tam.
 carelessly, negligenter.
 everyday, quotidie.
 so long, tamdiu.
 where to? quo.
 why, cur.

VOCABULARY X.

VERBS.

perish, pereō, perire, perii, peritum.
 wound, vulnērō (1).
 destroy, frangō (3), fregi, fractum.
 pitch (a camp), pono (3), posui, positum (castra).
 value, aestimo (1).
 respect, veneror (1).
 shed, fundo (3), fudi, fusum.
 swim, nato (1).
 tie, vincio (4), vinxi, vinctum.
 fall, cado (3), cecidi, casum.

SUBSTANTIVES.

hunger, fames, famis, *f*.
 stone, lapis, lapidis, *m*.
 fear, timor, timoris, *m*.
 punishment, pœna, *f*.
 disease, morbus, morbi, *m*.
 nail, clavus, clavi, *m*.
 daybreak, prima lux.
 fleet, classis, classis, *f*.
 storm, procella, *f*.
 coast, ora, *f*.
 crash, fragor, fragoris, *m*.
 country (= native country), patria, *f*.
 fire, ignis, ignis, *m*.
 sword, ferrum, *n*.
 light, lux, lucis, *f*.
 honey, mel, mellis, *n*.
 mountain, mons, montis, *m*.
 top of the mountain = highest mountain, summus mons.

gold, aurum, *n.*
 silver, argentum, *n.*
 rabbit, lepus, leporis, *m.*
 pig, porcus, porci, *m.*
 bite, morsus, morsus, *m.*
 mina, mina, *f.*
 tear, lacrima, *f.*
 battle, pugna, *f.*
 crime, scelus, sceleris, *n.*
 learning, express by verb noun of learn.
 swimming, express by verb noun of swim.
 beard, barba, *f.*
 hair, capilli, capillorum, *m.*
 cat, feles, felis, *f.*
 rope, funis, funis, *m.*
 army, exercitus, exercitūs, *m.*

ADJECTIVES.

whole, totus.
 sweet, dulcis.
 valuable, pretiosus.
 of great price or value, magno.
 of little price or value, parvo.
 lame, claudus.
 long, promissus, longus.
 white, albus.
 cruel, crudelis.
 more (of), plus, pluris.

PREPOSITIONS.

with, (= in company with), cum (*c. abl.*).
 near, apud (*c. acc.*).

ADVERBS,

only, modo.

VOCABULARY XI.

VERBS.

value, æstimo (1).
 respect, veneror (1).
 accuse, accuso (1).
 murder, neco (1),
 condemn, condemno (1).
 acquit, absolvo (3), absolvi, absolutum.
 forget, obliviscor (3), oblitus.
 pity, misereor (2), misertus.
 it pities, miseret.
 it repents, pœnitet.
 it disgusts, tædet.
 it shames, pudet.

SUBSTANTIVES.

stealing, } furtum, *n*.
 theft, }
 crime, scelus, sceleris, *n*.
 Catiline, Catilina.
 Cicero, Cicero, Ciceronis.
 kindness, beneficium, *n*.
 idleness, inertia, inertia, *f*.
 ignorance, ignorantia, *f*.
 penny, denarius, *m*.
 power, imperium, potestas.
 counsel, consilium, *n*.

ADJECTIVES.

desirous, cupidus.
 skilled, peritus.

mindful, memor.
sixty, sexaginta.
innocent, insons, insontis.
greedy, avidus.

ADVERBS.

abroad, foris.

VOCABULARY XII.

VERBS.

lead, duco (3), duxi, ductum.
 fly, fugio (3), fugi, fugitum.
 tremble, tremo (3), tremui, tremitum.
 compare, confero, conferre, contuli, collatum } (*c. acc.*
 differ, differo, differre, distuli, dilatatum } and *dat.*).
 wed (of a woman), nubo (3), nupsi, nuptum (*c. dat.*).
 marry (of a man), duco . . . uxorem.
 defend, defendo, (3), defendi, defensum.
 destroy, perdo, (3), perdidici, perditum.
 reverence, veneror (1).
 to be worth, to be in good health, valeo (2).
 it concerns, interest.
 it is of importance to, refert.
 lose, amitto (3), amisi, amissum.

SUBSTANTIVES.

Pontus, Ponti, *m.*
 country-house, villa, *f.*
 spear, hasta, *f.*
 destruction, exitium, *n.*
 Germans, Germani, *m. pl.*
 leave, pax, pacis, *f.*
 young man, adolescens, adolescentis, *m.*
 habits, mores, morum, *m. pl.*
 language, lingua, *f.*
 readiness, alacritas, alacritatis, *f.*
 Fæsulæ, Fæsularum, *f.*

ADJECTIVES AND NUMERALS.

eight, octo.
 twelve, duodecim.

green, viridis.

dirty, fœdus.

eighteen, duodeviginti.

utmost, summus.

twenty-eight, duodetriginta.

VOCABULARY XIII.

VERBS.

- please, placeo (2) (*c. dat.*).
 pay attention, dare operam (*c. ad* with *acc.*).
 wash, lavo (1), lavi, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lautum.} \\ \text{lotum.} \\ \text{lavatum.} \end{array} \right.$
 dream, somnio (1).
 quarrel, certo (1).
 fetch water, aquor (1).
 excel, supero (1).
 fight, pugno (1).
 appoint, constituo (3), constitui, constitutum.
 decide, decerno (3), decrevi, decretum.
 prepare, paro (1).
 wage (war), gero (3), gessi, gestum.
 rejoice, gaudeo (2), gavisus sum.
 dig, fodio, (3), fodi, fossum.
 bathe, labor (1).
 sow, sero (3), sevi, satum.
 be fitting for, decet (*impers.* 2).
 burn, uro (3), ussi, ustum.
 gather, carpo (3), carpsi, carptum.
 gnaw, rodo (3), rosi, rosum.
 protect, defendo (3), defendi, defensum.
 lie down, recubo (1), recubui, recubitus.

SUBSTANTIVES.

- tortoise, testudo, testudinis, *f.*
 fox, vulpes, vulpis, *f.*
 dream, somnium, *n.*
 need, opus (*indecl.*).
 practice, usus, usûs, *m.*

care, cura, *f.*
 wolf, lupus, lupi, *m.*
 children, liberi, liberorum, *m.*
 bear, ursus, ursi, *m.*
 strife, rixa, *f.*
 traitor, proditor, proditoris, *m.*
 wisdom, sapientia, *f.*
 cave, caverna, *f.*
 thief, fur, furis, *m.*
 dinner, cœna, *f.*
 weather, tempestas, tempestatis, *f.*
 seed, semen, seminis, *n.*
 nail, unguis, unguis, *m.*
 grass, herba, *f.*

ADJECTIVES.

useful, utilis.
 cunning, callidus.
 the other, cæteri, cæteræ, cætera,
 terrible, terribilis.
 greedy, avidus.
 favourable, idoneus.
 damp, madidus.

ADVERBS.

greatly, magnopere.
 soon, cito.

PREPOSITIONS.

about, de (*c. abl.*).
 for, ad (*c. acc.*).
 after, post (*c. acc.*).

VOCABULARY XIV.

VERBS.

climb, scando (3), scandi, scansum.
 fortify, munio (4).
 mark out, definio (4).
 darken, obscuro (1).
 divide, divido (3), divisi, divisum.
 honour, veneror (1).
 assign, tribuo (3).
 perform, fungor (3), functus.
 proclaim, indico (3).
 celebrate (games), facio.
 welcome, recipio (3), recepi, receptum.
 to turn one's back, dare tergum.
 enrich, locupletor (1).
 banish, expello (3), expuli, expulsum.

SUBSTANTIVES.

season, tempestas, tempestatis, *f*.
 country, regio, regionis, *f*.
 valley, vallis, *f*.
 beggar, mendicus, mendici, *m*.
 site, situs, sitūs, *m*.
 cloud, nubes, nubis, *f*.
 spoil, praeda, praeda, *f*. ; spoliū, *n*.
 comrade, comes, comitis, *c*.
 chief, princeps, principis, *c*.
 office, munus, muneris, *n*.
 duty, officium, *n*.
 courage, virtus, virtutis, *f*.
 foresight, providentia, *f*.
 kindness, benignitas, benignitatis, *f*.

temple, templum, *n.*
 Pallas, Palladis, *f.*
 stranger, advena, advenæ, *c.*
 guest, hospes, hospitis, *c.*
 Greece, Græcia, *f.*
 conspirator, conjurator, conjuratoris, *m.*
 priest, sacerdos, sacerdotis, *m.*
 countryman, civis, civis, *c.*
 disgrace, dedecus, dedecoris, *n.*
 Apollo, Apollinis, *m.*

ADJECTIVES.

deceitful, falsus.
 steep, arduus.
 well-suited, opportunus.
 unhealthy, pestilens.
 new, novus.
 thirty, triginta.
 seven, septem.
 illustrious, egregius.
 victorious, victor.
 illegal, injustus.
 irreligious, impius.
 fourth, quartus.
 famous, gloriosus.
 kind, benignus.
 splendid, magnificus.

PREPOSITIONS.

among, inter (*c. acc.*).
 towards, erga (*c. acc.*).

VOCABULARY XV.

VERBS.

relate, narro (1).
 report, refero, rettuli, relatum.
 send away, dimitto (3).
 informed, to be, certior fio.
 news was brought, nuntiatum est.
 prepare, paro (1).
 sell, vendo (3), vendidi, venditum (*for* anything, abl. of price.)
 preserve, servo (1).
 hope, spero (1).
 lay waste, vasto (1).
 swear, juro (1).
 accuse, accuso (1) (*c. acc. and gen.*).
 encamp, castra pono.
 it is a well-known fact, constat.
 torture, torqueo (2), torsi, tortum.
 deny, say not, nego (1).
 speak the truth, vera loquor.
 promise, polliceor (2), promitto (3).
 I am sure, pro certo habeo.
 to be on fire, ardeo (2), arsi, arsum.
 to be hurtful to, noceo (2) (*c. dat.*).
 to be without, desum (*c. abl.*).

SUBSTANTIVES.

envoy, legatus, legati, *m.*
 spy, speculator, speculatoris, *m.*
 three thousand paces, tria millia passuum (*accusative of distance*
used to define place reached).
 life, vita, *f.*
 help, auxilium, *n.* (*by his help alone, suo unius auxilio*).

state, *respublica*, *f*.
 three hundred of us, *trecenti nos*.
 treason, *majestas*, *f*.
 Parthians, *Parthi*.
 Euphrates, *m*.
 Arcadians, *Arcades*.
 study, *studium*, *n*.
 provisions, *commeatus*, *commeatum*, *m*.
 at the foot of, *exp. by* at the lowest, *ad imum*...

ADJECTIVES.

miserable, *miser*.
 fortunate, *felix*.
 few, *paucus*.
 hateful, *exp. by dative of odium*, hate (*c. dat.*).
 too much, *nimum* (*c. gen.*).

VOCABULARY XVI.

VERBS.

ignorant, to be, ignoro (1).
 at hand, to be, adsum.
 cross, trajicio (3), trajeci, trajectum.
 deny, nego (1).
 afraid of, to be, timeo (2).
 move, moveo (2), movi, motum (*v. a.*).
 reach, advenio (4), (*c. ad.*).
 glad, to be, gaudeo (2), gavisus sum.
 sorry, to be, doleo (2).
 it is expedient, expedit.
 vow, voveo (2), vovi, votum.
 it happens, accidit.
 it is possible, fieri potest (*ut*).
 I intend, in meo animo est.
 storm, oppugno (1).
 threaten, minor (1).
 destroy, deleo (2), delevi, deletum.
 hurt, noceo (2) (*c. dat.*).

SUBSTANTIVES.

deserter, profuga, profugæ, *c.*
 daybreak, prima lux.
 giant, gigas, gigantis, *m.*
 earth, tellus, telluris, *f.*
 ancients, antiqui, antiquorum.
 swan, cygnus, cygni, *m.*
 disease, morbus, morbi, *m.*
 reward, præmium, *n.*
 Sicily, Sicilia, *f.*

ghosts, manes, manium, *m.*
 temple, templum, *n.*
 Jupiter, Jupiter, Jovis.
 no one, nemo, neminis.
 battle, pugna, pugnae, *f.*
 citadel, arx, arcis, *f.*
 country, agri, agrorum, *m.*
 food, cibus, cibi, *m.*

ADJECTIVES.

Latin, Latinus.
 disgraceful, turpis.
 deadly, mortifer.
 terrible, dirus.
 safe, tutus.
 twenty, viginti.
 four, quatuor.
 last = yesterday, hesternus.

ADVERBS.

formerly, olim.
 ever, unquam.
 immediately, statim.

PREPOSITIONS.

round, circum (*c. acc.*).

VOCABULARY XVII.

VERBS.

persuade, persuadeo (2), persuasi, persuasum (*c. dat.*).

advise, warn, moneo (2).

beg, oro (1).

order, impero (1) (*c. dat.*).

bring, fero.

exhort, hortor (1).

fortify, munio (4).

defend, defendo (3).

to be silent, taceo (2).

beseech, obsecro (1).

to give orders, mando (1).

leave, relinquo (3).

demand, postulo (1).

give up, dedo (3).

fly, fugio (3).

storm, oppugno (1).

SUBSTANTIVES.

children, liberi, *m.*

VOCABULARY XVIII.

VERBS.

warn, admoneo (2).
 put confidence in, confido (*c. dat.*).
 determine, constituo (3).
 learn, cognosco (3), cognovi, cognitum.
 satisfy, satisfacio (3) (*c. dat.*).
 resolve, decerno (3) decrevi, decretum.
 implore, oro (1).
 break down, frango (3), fregi, fractum.
 come off, evado (3), evasi, evasum.
 read, lego (3), legi, lectum.
 plunder, spolio (1).
 summon, arcesso (3), arcessivi, arcessitum.
 drink, bibo (3), bibi, bibitum.
 move, moveo (2), movi, motum (*v. act.*).
 despair, despero (1) (*c. de with abl.*).
 surround, cingo (3), cinxi, cinctum.

SUBSTANTIVES.

Gauls, Galli.
 plan, consilium, *n.*
 place, locus, loci, *m.*
 woman, mulier, mulieris, *f.*
 children, liberi, liberorum, *m.*
 bridge, pons, pontis, *m.*
 Greek, Græcus.
 safety, salus, salutis, *f.*

ADJECTIVES.

doubtful, *dubius*.
victorious, *victor*, *victoris*.
which of the two, *uter*.

ADVERBS.

whether (*anyone*), *num* (*quis*).

PREPOSITIONS.

before, *ante* (*c. acc.*).
with (= in company with), *cum* (*c. abl.*).

PRONOUNS.

anyone, *quis*.

VOCABULARY XIX.

VERBS.

- compel, cogo (3), coegi, coactum.
 allow, sino (3), sivi, situm.
 suffer, patior (3), passus.
 forbid, veto (1), vetui, vetitum.
 order, jubeo (2), jussi, jussum.
 I am afraid, vereor, timeo, metuo.
- } N.B.—All these Verbs
 } take *Object and Infinitive*
 } instead of *ut* or *ne* with
 } Subjunctive.
- { *c. ut* with subj. when it is feared something will *not* happen.
 { *ne* with subj. when it is feared something *will* happen.
- prefer, malo (*c. prolative infin.*).
 bring word, refero.
 live, habito (1).
 expect, spero (*c. acc. and fut. infin.*).
 find, reperio (4), repperi, repertum.
 inquire, interrogo (1).
 { ask (a question), quæro (3), quæsi, quæsitum.
 { ask (to do anything), rogo, oro (1).
 wonder, miror (1).
 take care, curo (1).

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND ADVERBS.

- who, quis.
 what sort of, qualis, quale.
 how many, quot (*indecl.*).
 how large, quantus, a, um.
 how often, quoties.
 { where . . . from, unde.
 { where, ubi (= *in* what place).
 { where . . . to, quo (= *to* what place).
 when, quando. [N.B.—Never *quum* in questions].
 why, cur, quare.
 how (= *in* what way), quomodo.
 whether, utrum (*after verbs of wondering or trying, si*).

VOCABULARY XX.

VERBS.

storm, adior (4), adortus.

gain, nanciscor (3), nactus.

enter, intro (1).

discover, reperio (4), repperi, repertum,

shut, claudio (3), clausi, clausum.

disturb, vexo (1).

it delights, juvat.

rob, spolio (1).

lie in wait, delitescor (3), delitui.

wash, lavo (1), lavi, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lotum} \\ \text{lautum} \\ \text{lavatum} \end{array} \right\} \text{ (transitive verb).}$

cross, trajicio (3), trajeci, trajectory.

SUBSTANTIVES.

games, ludi, *m.*

gate, porta, *f.*

fly, musca, *f.*

nation, gens, gentis, *f.*

hunger, fames, famis, *f.*

traveller, viator, *m.*

lady, domina, *f.*

prize, præmium, *n.*

torture, supplicium, *n.*

ADJECTIVES.

clever, callidus, dexter.

rude, inurbanus.

talkative, loquax, loquacis.

ADVERBS

distinctly, clare.

so, ita, tam.

so much, adeo.

quickly, celeriter.

seldom, raro.

bravely, fortiter

VOCABULARY XXI.

VERBS.

bestow freely, largior (4).
 swim, nato (1).
 consider, puto (1).
 fly, fugio (3), fugi, fugitum.
 climb, scando (3), scandi, scansum.
 „ ascendo (3), ascendi, ascensum.
 die, morior (3), mortuus.
 find, invenio (4), inveni, inventum.
 desert, desero (3), deserui, desertum.
 fetch water, aquor (1).
 inquire, cognosco.
 rouse, cieo (2), civi, citum.
 am afraid, timeo (2), metuo (3).
 perish, pereo, perire, perii, peritum.
 freeze, gelo (1) (*v. act.*).
 hinder, impedio (4).
 doubt, dubito (1), *not doubt*, haud dubito.
 hate, odi.
 spoil, perdo (3), perdidi, perditum.
 mount, ascendo (3) (*c. in with acc.*).
 walk, ambulo (1).
 demand, postulo (1).
 surrender, dedo (3), dedidi, deditum.

SUBSTANTIVES.

aid, auxilium, *n.*
 traitor, proditor, proditoris, *m.*
 robber, latro, latronis, *m.*
 servant, famulus, famuli, *m.*
 mast, malus, mali, *m.*
 crash, fragor, fragoris, *m.*
 food, cibus, cibi, *m.*

lake, lacus, lacūs, *m.*
 wasp, vespa, *f.*
 rain, imber, imbris, *m.*
 wheat, fruges, frugum, *f.*
 storm, procella, *f.*
 song, carmen, carminis, *n.*
 doubt (there is no doubt), haud dubium est.
 ambassador, legatus, legati, *m.*
 nobody, nemo, nullius.

ADJECTIVES.

faithless, infidus.
 mad, demens, dementis.
 imprudent, incautus.
 so great, tantus.
 deaf, surdus.
 credulous, credulus.
 faithful, fidus.
 deep, profundus, altus.
 terrible, dirus.
 hot, calidus.
 proud, superbus.
 no, nullus.

PRONOUNS.

and nobody = nor anyone, neque quisquam.
 (in order) that nobody, ne quis.
 (so) that nobody, ut nullus, ut nemo.
 there are some who, sunt qui (*c. subj.*).

ADVERBS.

severely, badly, graviter.
 (in order) that never, ne quando.
 (so) that never, ut nunquam.
 hitherto, antehac.
 speedily (of time), cito.
 (to be) on the point of, in eo esse ut.
 (I am) so far from . . . that, tantum abest (mihi) ut . . . ut.
 not even, ne . . . quidem.

VOCABULARY XXII.

VERBS.

- remain, maneo (2), mansi, mansum.
 to be angry with, irascor (3), iratus (*c. dat.*).
 forget, obliviscor (3), oblītus (*c. gen. or acc.*).
 to be unwell, ægroto (1).
 waste time, cesso (1).
 delay, cunctor (1).
 condemn, condemno (1).
 to break one's word, fidem fallo (3), fefelli, falsum.
 I pity you (= it pities me of you), miseret tui me.
 to be silent, taceo (2).
 help, subvenio (4), subveni, subventum (*c. dat.*), adjuvo (1).
 walk, ambulo (1).
 go on (= take place), geror (3), gestus.
 wage war, bellum gero.
 wait, expecto (1).
 to be ended, *exp. by passive of* perago.
 to be allowed, *exp. by* licet (*c. dat. with infinitive as subject*).
 bury, sepelio (4), sepelivi, sepultum.
 summon, voco (1).
 charge, impetum facio (*c. in with acc.*).
 desire, cupio (3), cupivi, cupitum.
 be drowned (= perish), pereor (or *exp. by passive of* submergo (3),
 submersi, submersum).
 set on fire, accendo (3), accendi, accensum.

SUBSTANTIVES.

- ear, auris, *f.*
 mouth, os, oris, *n.*
 dictator, dictator, dictatoris, *m.*
 omens, auspicia (*pl.*), *n.*

counsel, consilium, *n.*

Nero, Neronis.

soothsayer, haruspex, haruspicus, *m.*

there is need of, opus est (*c. abl.*) ; I have need of, mihi opus est.

ADJECTIVES.

just, æquus.

faithless, infidus.

dull, hebes, hebētis.

lame, claudus.

third, tertius.

lucky, faustus.

daring, audax.

guilty, sons, sontis.

ADVERBS.

so, ita.

on that account, }
for this reason, } idcirco.

VOCABULARY XXIII.

VERBS.

decide, decerno (3), decrevi, decretum.
 take away, demo (3), dempsi, demptum.
 provide, præbeo (2).
 plot, molior (4).
 aim at, appeto (3), appetivi *or* -ii, appetitum.
 cut down, cædo (3), cecidi, cæsum.
 manage, administro (1).
 rise, surgo (3), surrexi, surrectum.
 plunge, mergo (3), mersi, mersum (*transitive*).
 sail, navigo (1).
 advance, progredior (3), progressus.
 endure, perfero.
 want, volo.
 assemble, convenio.
 betray, prodo (3), prodidi, proditum.
 spend (time), ago (3), egi, actum.
 dine, cæno (1).
 take up (arms), sumo (3), sumpsi, sumptum.
 defeat, fundo (3), fudi, fusum.
 fly, fugio (3), fugi, fugitum.
 give way, cedo (3), cessi, cessum.
 encourage, exhortor (1).
 fall ill, in morbum incido (3), incidi, incasum.
 avoid, vito (1).
 to be aware of, cognosco (3), cognovi, cognitum.

SUBSTANTIVES.

assembly, contio, contionis, *f*.
 right of appeal, provocatio, *f*.
 labourers, operæ, operarum, *m*.
 character, mores (*pl.*), *m*.

state, res-publica, *f.*
 dictatorship, dictatura, *f.*
 business, negotium, *n.*
 treaty, fœdus, fœderis, *n.*
 horsemen, equites (*pl.*), *m.*
 footsoldiers, pedites (*pl.*), *m.*
 earthquake, terræ motus, motūs.
 hardship, labor, laboris, *m.*
 recruit, tiro, tironis, *m.*
 spear, hasta, *f.*
 mile, millia passuum ; two miles off, a millibus passuum duobus.
 portent, prodigium, *n.*
 coat, vestis, *f.*
 philosopher, philosophus, philosophi, *m.*

ADJECTIVES.

honourable, honestus.
 advanced-in-years, grandis.
 fitted for, aptus (*constr.* qui *with subj.*).
 three thousand, ter mille *or* tria millia.
 swift, velox, velocis.
 cautious, cautus.

ADVERBS.

just, modo.
 in all directions, passim.

CONJUNCTIONS.

whenever, quoties.

PREPOSITIONS.

with (= at the house of), apud (*c. acc.*).
 against, in, contra (*c. acc.*).

VOCABULARY XXIV.

VERBS.

touch, tango (3), tetigi, tactum.
 make a mistake, erro (1).
 fight, pugno (*c. cum and abl.*).
 leave (= bequeath), lego (1).
 sail, navigo (1).
 undergo punishment, pœnas do (1).
 obtain a request, impetro (1).
 help, subvenio (4), subveni, subventum (*c. dat.*).
 dine, prandeo (2), prandi, pransum.
 welcome, excipio (3).
 run away, aufugio (3).
 be sorry, doleo (2).
 shout, clamo (1).
 hinder, prevent, impedio (4).

SUBSTANTIVES.

property, bona, *n. pl.*
 harbour, portus, portūs, *m.*
 orders, mandatum, *n.*
 philosopher, philosophus, *m.*
 Athenian, Atheniensis.
 illness, morbus, morbi, *m.*
 example, exemplum, *n.*
 valour, virtus, virtutis, *f.*

ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS.

the celebrated, ille.
 illustrious, clarus.
 twenty, viginti.

ADVERBS.

for the last time, postremum.
certainly, certe.

CONJUNCTIONS.

if, si.
if not, nisi, si non.

VOCABULARY XXV.

VERBS.

advance, procedo (3), processi, processum.
 lie, jaceo (2).
 swear, juro (1).
 go on, *exp. by passive of* gero (3), gessi, gestum.
 stir up, moveo (2), movi, motum.
 receive, accipio (3), accepi, acceptum.
 hide, occulto (1).
 hold-up, sustineo (2), sustinui, sustentum.
 guard, custodio (4).
 endeavour, conor (1).
 sleep, dormio (4).
 make known, nuntio (1).
 mourn, lugeo (2), luxi, luctum.
 collect, convoco (1).
 address, colloquor (3).
 change, muto (1).
 break out, exorior (4), exortus.
 raise (a shout) (clamorem), tollo (3), sustuli, sublatum.
 charge, impetum facio (*c. in with acc.*).
 reach, pervenio (4), (*c. acc.*).
 despair, despero (1).
 attack, adior (4), adortus.
 send for, arcesso (3), arcessivi, arcessitum.
 reconnoitre, exploro (1).
 to exile, expello (3), expuli, expulsum.
 hasten, festino (1).
 lose, amitto (3).
 utter, edo (3), edidi, editum.

SUBSTANTIVES.

marching, iter, itineris, *n.*
 forces, copiæ, *f.*

conqueror, victor, *m.*
 rebellion, seditio, *f.*
 Phocion, Phocionis.
 voice, vox, vocis, *f.*
 face, vultus, vultūs, *m.*
 noise, shout, clamor, *m.*
 mind, animus, animi, *m.*
 Pericles, Periclis.
 cavalry, equites, *m. pl.*
 ally, socius, socii, *m.*
 captain, præfectus, præfecti, *m.*
 legion, legio, legionis, *f.*
 scout, speculator, *m.*
 Aristides, Aristidis.
 word, verbum, *n.*

ADJECTIVES

weary, fessus.
 in order, instructus.
 dead, mortuus.
 friendly, amicus.
 poor, pauper, pauperis.
 rich, dives, divitis.
 small, parvus.
 dishonourable, turpis.
 honourable, honestus.
 unjust, iniquus.
 worn out, confectus.
 dull, hebes, hebetis.
 open, apertus.
 tenth, decimus.
 too just, præter modum justus.

CONJUNCTIONS.

yet, }
 still, } tamen.

PREPOSITIONS.

towards, in (*c. acc.*).
among, inter (*c. acc.*).
near, prope (*c. acc.*).

ADVERBS.

thereupon, inde, quo facto.
at once, statim.
scarcely, vix.

VOCABULARY XXVI.

VERBS.

err, erro (1).
 boast, glorior (1).
 banish, expello (3), expuli, expulsum.
 think worthy, dignor (1) (*c. abl.*).
 recover, recipio (3).
 read aloud, recito (1).
 depart, discedo (3), discessi, discessum.
 delay, moror (1).
 take possession of, potior (4) (*c. abl.*).
 set fire to, accendo (3), accendi, accensum.
 surprise, occupo (1).
 place in front of, antepono (3).
 sail, nāvigo (1).
 release, libero (1).
 cross, trajicio (3), trajeci, trajectum.
 help, subvenio (4) (*c. dat.*).

SUBSTANTIVES.

farm, fundus, fundi, *m.*
 honour, decus, decoris, *n.*
 treachery, perfidia, *f.*
 report, fama, *f.*
 magistrate, magistratus, magistratūs, *m.*



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